The Irish Times,
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. N° 178. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

David London

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Engagement of
MR. and MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
for a limited period.
They will be assisted by
MISS CHAPMAN,
MR. G. EVERETT,
MR. J. F. CATHCART,
Late Members of the Royal Princess' Company.

On THIS (SATURDAY), NOVEMBER 26th, 1859,
will be performed the Historical Play, adapted from the French of Casimer Delavigne, entitled,
LOUIS XI.

Louis XI. - - - - - Mr. Charles Kean.
Duke de Nemours - - - - - Mr. J. F. Cathcart.
Count Dunois - - - - - Mr. G. Everett.
Hermit - - - - - Mrs. Charles Kean.

To conclude with the Farce of the
MARRIED RAKE.

Sir Tristram - - - - - Miss Cleveland
Colonel Fitzherbert Fitzhenry - - - - - Miss Cleveland.

On Monday, Nov. 28, "The Wilfe's Secret."

Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured
Private Boxes—3 Guineas, 2½ Guineas, 2 Guineas, 1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Ir. Gal. 1s.; Up. Gal. 6d

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
BY COMMAND
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30th, 1859,
Will be presented Shakspere's Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Don John .. .. Mr. Chas. Kean.
Benedick .. .. Mrs. Chas. Kean.
To conclude with the Farce of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Re-appearance of Mrs. H. Webb—Every Evening Mr. W. Elerton and Mr. Bruce Norton.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NOV. 26th, 1859,
the Performances will commence with the Romantic Drama (in 5 Acts, chapters) by Charles Selby, Comedian, entitled
THE MARBLE HEART; OR, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
Pygmalion - - - - - Mr. H. Webb.
Galatea - - - - - Mrs. H. Webb.
To be followed by the Laughable Farce of
VANDYKE BROWN.
Vandyke Brown - - - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Dance and Clog Hornpipe—Mr. Flynn.
After which (third time) the favourite Drama entitled
THE TWO QUEENS.
Richard Lobb, - - - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
King of Denmark, - - - - - Mrs. H. Webb.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE ORPHAN OF GLENCOE.
Donald M'Donald, - - - - - Mr. Bruce Norton
On Monday next, the celebrated Tragedian, Grattan Dawson, will make his first Appearance in this his Native City, in the character of Damon.
Mr. T. C. KING is recovering from his indisposition.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

ROTUNDO (TO-DAY AT THREE),
MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
In their Musical, Comic, and Fanciful Entertainment,
PATCHWORK,
As represented before the Emperor Napoleon III. and the French Court,
TO-DAY at THREE.
The wonderful "Living Photograph" of
MR. SIMS REEVES,
in "Come into the Garden Maud,"
and "Who shall be Fairest,"
and 11 distinct Impersonations.
Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.
Doors open at Seven; to commence at Eight.
NEXT WEEK A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
AND
FRIDAY, DEC. 2, the last night in Dublin, and the Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
A RETURN VISIT OF
THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
Commencing Monday, December 26, 1859.
Full particulars will be duly announced.
Secret ry, H. MONTAGUE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Members are informed that the First Grand Concert for the season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th of December.
The Hall will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 7th December, and persons having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information.
(By Order.)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
Committee-rooms, 7, Westmoreland-street.

THE DUBLIN ART UNION.
Instituted in 1856.
Under the Authority of her Majesty's Privy Council.
SECOND YEAR.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES WILL TAKE PLACE IN DECEMBER NEXT.
Print for the year 1859, "The Image of Mamma."
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.
The Engraving is delivered on payment of Subscription.
Subscriptions received by Messrs. Cranfield, Grafton-street; Lonsdale, Gane-street; Smith, Anglesea-street; Wisheart, Sackville-street; and by the Secretary, 34, Lower Abbey-street.
(By order)
MATTHEW KENDRICK, Secretary.
11th November, 1859.

SABBATH EVENING SPECIAL SERVICES.
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, LR. ABBEY-STREET.
REV. W. GORMAN WILL PREACH (D.V.) ON TO-MORROW EVENING, November 27th, at Seven o'clock.
Subject—The Gospel Invitation.
After each service a Prayer Meeting is held to implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.
A Public Meeting will be held in the Round-Room of the ROTUNDO, on this SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., to hear an Address by Samuel Bowly, Esq., of Gloucester, on the above Measure for diminishing the number of Public-Houses.
Admittance Free.
Tickets to the Reserved Seats to be had at the Office of the United Kingdom Alliance, 12, Eustace-street.
Doors open at Seven o'clock. Chair to be taken at Eight.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.
The Corporation of Dublin having, at the request of the Society for Promoting the Social Improvement of the Working Classes, kindly consented to supply water, free of expense, for Public Drinking Fountains, and to erect such as this Association shall provide, the Committee solicit Subscriptions to enable them to procure a suitable number for this City.
The following is the Subscription List up to the present time:—

The Right Honourable the Lord Lieutenant	£100	0 0
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor	5	0 0
Alexander Parker, Esq.	5	0 0
Charles G. Malone, Esq.	6	0 0
Joseph Finn, Esq.	10	0 0
Alexander Atkinson	5	0 0
Edward Allen, Esq.	10	0 0
Thomas Pim, Esq.	10	0 0
Alexander Findlater, Esq.	20	0 0
James Hamilton, Esq.	3	0 0
William Harvey Pim, Esq.	10	0 0
Alfred H. Middleton, Esq.	1	0 0
Thomas Pim, jun., Esq.	5	0 0
Messrs. J. Edmundson and Co.	5	0 0
C. E. Corbally, Esq., Q.C.	5	0 0
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin	10	0 0
William Hogg, Esq.	10	0 0
Alexander Allen, Esq.	2	0 0
The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor	10	0 0
Mr. Sandford and Mrs. Harte	1	0 0
Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co.	10	0 0
Messrs. Fawcett and Co.	1	0 0
Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.	100	0 0
Lieutenant A. LaTouche	1	0 0
Mr. Samuels, Esq.	1	0 0
Sir Francis Stanhope	1	0 0
Archdeacon Strong	1	0 0

Further Subscriptions will be received by Alexander Parker, 59 William-street; Alderman Atkinson, 35, College-green; Jonathan Pim, 22, William-street; the Treasurer, Charles G. Malone, 41, South Great George's-street; the Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place; or the Honorary Secretaries, Thomas Pim, jun., 22, William-street; and John K. Wilson, 35, Capel-street.

WORK WELL DONE!!
SEMPSTRESSES' INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET.
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, Dressing Gowns; Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts, Surplices, Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
LOUGHREA FAIR.
5th DECEMBER, 1859.
On TUESDAY, 6th DECEMBER, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Woodlawn and Ballinasloe:—

From Woodlawn to Mullingar, ..	per Waggon. s. d. 21 0	From Ballinasloe to Mullingar, ..	per Waggon. s. d. 14 0
" Killucan, ..	25 6	" Killucan, ..	18 6
" Hill of Down,	28 6	" Hill of Down	21 0
" Enfield, ..	33 0	" Enfield, ..	26 0
" Kilcock, ..	36 6	" Kilcock, ..	29 6
" Maynooth, ..	38 6	" Maynooth, ..	31 6
" Dublin, ..	45 0	" Dublin, ..	40 0

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Woodlawn and Ballinasloe for the conveyance of cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 21st November, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN NINE AND A HALF HOURS.
By the Shortest and most Direct Route.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. Train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail Train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. Train.
10 6 a.m. do. 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m. do. to Mullingar, thence per 3 12a.m. "
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside, - 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside, - 0 13 8
N.B.—The 10-30 a.m. Train to Longford, and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8-15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2-55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a half.
W. FORBES, Manager.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1826.
Newly-standing which the Premiums are as moderate as those of First Offices of equal long standing and respect bility.
BENTLEY and SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Sermons.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE; OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages,
FOUNDED 1830.
OFFICE—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A SERMON in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be preached (D.V.) in
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
On Sunday Next, 27th of November, 1859, by the
REV. R. FRIZELLE, A.M., Curate of St. Thomas's, Ex-Sch., T.C.D.

The following brief statement is given with a view to enlist the sympathies of all those who desire effectually to aid in the propagation of Gospel Truth in Ireland, reminding them that in every missionary enterprise the most hopeful field of labour is, invariably, the culture *of the young*.
A very large class of Protestant Orphans, viz., those who have had only *one* parent Protestant, are throughout the *whole North of Ireland, Dublin, Wicklow, &c., without any Protestant Asylum* except that which this Society can afford.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of those Orphans. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those *unhappy marriages*, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although this Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December	
1851 was	36	1852 ..	£223 16 9½
1852 ..	47	1853 ..	324 10 11
1853 ..	61	1854 ..	350 9 11
1854 ..	87	1855 ..	428 13 3½
1855 ..	105	1856 ..	467 16 9
1856 ..	109	1857 ..	602 5 5
1857 ..	120	1858 ..	1010 5 5
1858 ..	132	1859 ..	1016 3 7
At present ..	148		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from danger, hence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. R. Harvey, Rector; by the Rev. D. Stuart, and Rev. G. Barton, Curates; or at the office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

B. GIBSON, Clk., } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.—ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
On To-morrow SUNDAY, the 27th NOV., 1859, a SERMON will be preached (God willing) at noon service, by the Rev. CADWALLADER WOLSELEY, A.M., Chancellor of St. Patrick's and Rector of Ferbane, Kilmacky, Honorary Secretary for Ireland, and a COLLECTION MADE IN AID OF THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION, supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions, for allowing Permanent Pensions, "not exceeding £40 per annum," to the Widows and Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitous Clergymen and their Families.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D., Rector; or by CADWALLADER WOLSELEY, } Honorary Secretaries
D. H. ELRINGTON, } for Ireland.

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the Matter of the Estate of William Fullerton and Jane Fullerton, his Wife, Edward William Brenan, and Frances Brenan, his Wife, Mary Carpenter and Sarah Carpenter, Spinsters, Owners and Petitioners.

THE Honourable Judge Longfield, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1859, at the Court, in the City of Dublin, SELL BY AUCTION, in One Lot, the Fee-Simple of the part of the LOWER COMMONS OF KILMAINHAM, formerly described as situate in the Parish and Manor of Kilmainham, Barony of Newcastle, but now in the Parish of St. James's, Barony of Uppercross, and County of Dublin, held in fee, containing about 6a. 2r. 36p., Statute measure, and by the Ordnance Survey, 7a. 1r. 21p.
The Lands were set to one tenant by lease, dated 1st November, 1857, for two years, from 1st November, 1857, at the yearly rent of £26.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1859.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
OBSERVATIONS.
The Lands are situate within a mile of Dolphin's Barn, near the road leading to the town of Crumlin, and are very productive, being so convenient to the city, and in that particular locality, and particularly suited for Grazing and Dairy Cattle.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; or to
JAMES COWLEY, Solicitor for the Owners and Petitioners, No. 26, Upper Temple-street; or to
THOMAS M'NALLY, Solicitor, No. 77, Lower Gardiner-street; or to
MESSRS. HODGES & SMITH, Agents for the Ordnance Survey, No. 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.—The House and Lands of BENEAVIN, near Finglas, about 3 miles from Dublin. The Lands contain 12a. 2r. 30p. statute measure, and are held in fee with Parliamentary title. Lowest price—£2,500. The Tenant or Purchaser can also have 17 Acres, plantation measure, of good Grass Land adjoining, held on Lease.
Apply to THOMAS DISNEY, Esq. Beneavin, Finglas; or R. A. DISNEY, Esq., 71, Talbot-street, Dublin.

RUSH, COUNTY DUBLIN.—TO BE SOLD, 84 Irish Acres of Excellent LAND, all in Grass with good House and Offices.
For tickets to view, apply to Messrs. GRIFFIN and KELLETT, Rush, 71, Talbot-street, Dublin.

Auction.

ON VIEW THIS DAY.
Household Furniture, Chariot, China, Glass, and Plated Wares, Sedan Chair, Books, &c.
MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES AND CO. are instructed, by the Executors of the late Mrs. Trevor,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
At Noon, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, and following Day,
AT No. 94, LOWER LEESON-STREET,
THE EXCELLENT FURNITURE, &c.
ORDER OF SALE.
Monday—Contents of Basement Storey, Parlour, Hall, Stairs; and Books at close. The Chariot and Sedan Chair at Three o'clock. The Interest in the lease, having 77 years unexpired, subject to £63 per annum, will be offered for Unreserved Sale at Two o'clock.
Tuesday—The Drawingrooms and Bedrooms.
N.B.—May be viewed on this day (Saturday) by Tickets, to be had of the Auctioneers, 135, Stephen's-green.

Insurances.

THE 20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
FOUNDED 1838,
Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,
was held at the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, when a highly satisfactory state of the affairs was reported.

DURING the past Year the applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were	1200,	for	£614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted	1011,	for	£486,639 4 3
THERE were only 81 DEATHS during the Year amongst the Assured, covered by 100 Policies, for			£33,231 19 7
(According to the Mortality Table there should have fallen, during the year, 138 Policies, for £57,610.)			
The ASSOCIATION have paid *to the Representatives* of Deceased Policy-holders SUMS ASSURED to the amount of			£279,620 10 4
The ANNUAL INCOME is now			£151,078 15 2

The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business has been as follows:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.			Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for £75,699	£2,709
1847	895	" 489017	14,630
1853	6,094	" 2,320,938	67,536
1859	12,220	" 5,356,643	151,078

The ASSETS and LIABILITIES having been carefully valued, the usual Annual Allocation of Profits amongst the Policy-holders has been made; and the Directors are fully warranted in declaring a REDUCTION OF 37½ PER CENT. (or 7s. 6d. per £1), on the Premiums payable in the year ending 5th April, 1860, on Participating Policies opened on or before 5th April, 1854. *This Reduction is 2½ per cent. greater than in any former year.* Policy-holders whose Premiums are £50, £20, or £10, will thus be called on to pay only £31 5s., £12 10s., or £6 3s., respectively.
HEAD OFFICES.
Dublin.....60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Edinburgh 82, PRINCES-STREET.
London.....20, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY (E.C.)
OFFICE BEARERS AT DUBLIN.
JOHN JAMESON, Esq., Distiller, Bow-street,
MATTHEW ANDERSON, Esq., Solicitor, 2, Inns-quay.
DAVID DRUMMOND, Esq., Merchant, 58, Dawson-street.
ROBERT GRAY, Esq., Banker, 9, College-green.
Medical Officer—JAMES F. DUNCAN, Esq., M.D., 19, Gardiner's-place.
SECRETARY—JAMES FORBES.
AGENT.
Dublin—MR. MATTHEW MORISON, 32, BACHELORS'-WALK.
Ballina—MR. R. G. BAXTER, Merchant.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee*.
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Post Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Co ns ential Firms throughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

Medical.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Willford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a tour through the Backwoods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

BY AUTHORITY.
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC SERVICE
IN IRELAND.
JOHN C. DEVOY (late of Cowan and Co.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER,
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL
PRINTER, AND PAPER BAG MAKER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
2nd September, 1859.
J. C. D. begs respectfully to inform his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business on his own account, in the extensive premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Neill and Duggan, and from his many years' experience in one of the first Wholesale Houses in the Trade, flatters himself that he knows his business in all its various branches, and being thoroughly acquainted with the BEST AND CHEAPEST MARKETS in the Three Kingdoms, as well as the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, can confidently state that he is prepared and in a position to execute all orders committed to his care with accuracy, despatch, and punctuality.
Professional Men, Merchants, Heads of Schools, and Large Consumers, as well as the Trade, will effect a considerable saving by favouring him with their orders, which shall at all times receive his immediate and careful attention; he also wishes to state the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS will be carried on under his *own personal superintendence*.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glueman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Fco n Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
☞ Please note address—31, William-street.

Publications.

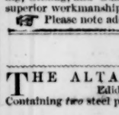
THE ALTAR OF THE HOUSEHOLD,
Edited by DR. HEMIS, &c., &c.
Containing *two* steel plates each, &c., Publishing in parts at 1s. and 2s. each.
"The Altar" would be an ornament to every house, and its possession could scarcely fail to encourage the habit of family worship. Doctor Hemis' name as an editor is sufficient guarantee for the theological purification."—*Warder*.
Publishing by the Publishing and Printing Company, London, and Dublin, 19, St. Andrew-street.
A large steel engraving is given with the above, gratis. (See catalogue of publications gratis).

Music.

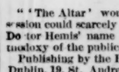
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, Westland-row. M. GUNN and SON respectfully announce their RETURN from LONDON, where they have purchased largely from COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, securing many unusually fine instruments.
To meet the unprecedented increase of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Warerooms, which now contain a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.
New Pianos, from Twenty-two Guineas, on Hire, at 12s. 6d. per month.
PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED in the best possible manner, in Town or Country, as usual.

PIANOFORTES,
In the greatest Variety and by the best Makers,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate Terms, at
PIGOTTS, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
HARMONIUMS,
By ALEXANDRE,
From Ten to Sixty Guineas.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION,
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 5s.



AUSTRALIAN "BLACK BALL" AND "EAGLE" LINE OF CLIPPER PACKETS and STEAMERS, sailing from LIVERPOOL on the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each month.
For Freight and Passage apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., or JAMES BAINES and Co., Liverpool; or to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.



AMERICA AND CANADA.
"TAPSCOTT'S LINE" OF AMERICAN PACKETS.
For NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, QUEBEC, and NEW ORLEANS. Sailing every Five Days. For Freight and Passage apply to TAPSCOTT, SMITH, and Co., Liverpool; Or to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent, 19, Eden-Quay, Dublin.
☞ Steamers from above ports, from Ireland and England, Twice each Month.

AUSTRALIA.
PASSAGE £14 AND UPWARDS.
BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINES OF PACKETS.
The celebrated Auxiliary Steam Clipper GREAT BRITAIN, 3,300 Tons Register, and 300 Horse-power, with Fire-proof and Water tight Compartments, John Gray, Esq., Commander, is appointed to leave the River Mersey, for MELBOURNE, on MONDAY, the 5th DECEMBER, 1859.
Clipper Packet ATHENIAS, to Sail 15th December.
Clipper Packet BRITISH TRIDENT to Sail 5th January, 1860.
For further particulars as to Freight, &c., apply to Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Merchants, 1, North John-street; and James Baines and Co., Tower Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; or, to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
☞ Steamers for New York sailing every ten days from Ireland and England, and Sailing Ships every five days.

LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL,
17, 18, AND 19, CORN-MARKET.
(Established 1821.)
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, FRIEZES, &c.
The Proprietor of this Old Woollen House (now nearly forty years Established) has pleasure to inform his friends and the Public that he still continues to uphold the name it has received for keeping nothing but the *very best Goods, at Moderate Prices*.
Having received a large Stock of the above, for which the Orders were given previous to the advance in the price of wool;

	ALSO,
HEAVY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, LIVERY CLOTHS, BARRAGONS, WINDSOR, BEDFORD, AND PLAIN CORDS,	WOOL SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND *HANDKERCHIEFS, COBURGS, ALPACAS,* AND LADIES' CLOTHS, *COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS,* CALICOES, *HORSE CLOTHING.*

Gentlemen about giving their orders for Liveries, Stable Dresses, &c., will find it their advantage to inspect the above Stock previous to doing so.
N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made Horse Clothing always on hand, or made to order.
This House has been awarded by the Royal Dublin Society the Large and Small Silver Medals for fifteen successive years for producing the best Irish Manufactured Friezes.
A great variety of SEAL SKINS and VELVET PILES for LADIES' MANTLES.
Patterns free by Post.

THE QUESTION has often been asked, why are there so few well-dressed men in this city of ours, here in this seat of learning, the paradise of critics, and the nursery of great artists? Look at one of our "virtuosi," what taste more pure for the arrangement of the drapery of a statue or painting? he is a pre-Raphaelite in Art, in Architecture; he swears by Ruskin or Palladio, but, shade of D'Orsay! he is dressed by Brown, Jones, and Robinson, who are patronised by all the "*Military Officers* of the *Army*" (including that distinguished corps "the horse marines"). Alas! it is no wonder that so many of our dandies send to London or Paris for their dress. One Dublin Merchant Tailors are composed of very respectable Quakers, and some of the worst specimens of the genus snob, tuft-hunting toad-eaters, the tapers and tadpoles of the tailoring trade. Alas! for the illustrious stranger that visits our city; he is persecuted with buck-stairs intrigue until in pure despair he orders some trifling article, but woe betide that victim! Like Faustus after signing the contract, he becomes that Tailor's property *evermore*; and if he ever takes up a Dublin paper he sees his name, like poor Lord Ashborough's, staring him in the face. Alas! this vile spirit of flunkeyism is the grovelling spirit of the day. If the coat or inexpressibles fit badly, it is all made right if he is told that it is the same as was made for the Lord Lieutenant. It is, then, no wonder that there are so many ill-dressed men in Dublin. They manage better on the Continent; there some of the best-educated men are Merchant Tailors. Well may the Tailor there be called a great artist; the shops of many a Royal house have been also Tailors; they number in their ranks the soldier, the statesman, and the poet, and have always done so from the days of Sir John Hawkwood and John of Leyden (Meyerbeer's prophet), to Baron Stultz and Prince Frederick of Nassau. To elevate the Tailoring trade of Dublin to the same proud position is the mission of ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.; to develope those sublime charms of form that nature has graced us with, to cultivate the science of dressing the human figure so as to make each client be, as the poet dreamed of, "a glass of fashion and mould of form," this is our mission—to realise which we have established a corps of educated workmen, and by importing foreign talent to amalgamate with our staff of Cutters, we can guarantee a dress that brings all civilised men, well dressed gentleman.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND COMPANY, 71, GRAFTON-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Gardening Cases, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
Mr. R. SPARKS, having made arrangements
TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS,
WILL SELL OFF his large and valuable Stock of Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Furniture, Chimney and Pier Glasses, Mattresses, Beds, Damasks, &c., &c., At whatever prices may ensure a quick sale.
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.

ROYAL CIRCUS.
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, HIRE AND STORAGE ROOMS.
Drawingroom, Dining, Bedchamber, Dressingroom, Hall, and Kitchen Furniture for Sale, OR HIRED
In any quantity, and for any length of time.
FURNITURE FOR HIRE.
Is especially suited to the Military and Public requiring to change their Resid

THE IRISH TIMES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

B. HYAM'S
Present Stock of Juvenile Clothing
Comprises
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
Is the Largest and
MOST VARIED IN IRELAND,
Combined with Moderate Prices.
Inspection Solicited.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

NO. 32, DAWSON-STREET.—MRS. ALCOCK respectfully announces that she has received the Latest Paris Fashions, in Millinery and Trimmed Straw Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Wreaths, and Dressmaking.
Ladies' own Materials made up for Morning, Promenade, and Evening Dresses, on the most moderate terms, and with care and promptitude.

MRS. FALLON, 28, HENRY-STREET, is now prepared to offer LADIES VISITING DUBLIN a Large Stock of
MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, BABY LINEN,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, &c.
The above varied selections Selling Off at very Reduced Prices, in order to make room for AUTUMN GOODS, of which due notice will be given.

TODD, BURNS, & CO. beg to announce that they have bought the Stock of Messrs. ARMSTRONG, GRAHAM, & Co., Wholesale Merchants, at a discount of 38½ per cent. off manufacturers' prices.
This Stock will be offered for sale this day, at a corresponding reduction, and consists of a large variety of
SHAWLS,
VESTINGS,
STUFFS,
FANCY DRESSES,
WOOLLENS,
TROUSERINGS,
CORDS,
MUSLINS, &c., &c.;
all of which, having been purchased for the Wholesale business, will be found in excellent condition and full lengths, and are therefore well worthy the attention of the public and the trade.
TODD, BURNS, & CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS!
The Largest Selection of
LADIES', GIRLS', AND INFANTS' TRIMMED FELT HATS,
In all the New Shapes. Prices very moderate.
BARNARD'S,
36, MARY-STREET.

LADIES' PALETOTS.
24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH.
E. M. ROBINSON respectfully announces an assortment of New Paletots, of magnificent quality, superior to anything that has yet been introduced into this country, and a variety of other elegant materials for the new Paletot.
Cloth Jackets for House, in a great variety of prices, from Ten Shillings.

H. MORISON,
17, WEST MORELAND-STREET,
DUBLIN.
Solicits inspection of his New Arrivals of
This Season's
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND FEATHERS,
of the most approved Shapes, as now worn by
HER MAJESTY,
AND THE ENGLISH NOBILITY,
forming the greatest Variety and largest Stock of the choicest Goods ever exhibited in this City.

THIRTY YEARS ESTABLISHED!
Semper Idem! Toujours prêt!
FRANCIS WEEKES
94, GRAFTON-STREET,
Having returned from London, with an unusually large assortment of Goods suited for the present season, begs to call the special attention of the *Ladies of Dublin* to his novel and choice selection of the following articles, *for which his House stands unrivalled*, viz:—
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, AND EMBROIDERY.
IN THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT
A magnificent stock of Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, and the Newest Designs in Shirts. A variety of Hose for Shooting use, and every novelty in Sock, Kid, Cloth, Cashmere, and Cape Gloves, will be found offered at prices such as will *defy competition*, and selected by Mr. Weekes personally, his experience of *thirty years* giving him an advantage over those *Monster Houses* whose buyers purchase large quantities of inferior goods, which are offered to the Public under the *pretence of cheapness*.
THE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
Under the superintendence of Mrs. Weekes, will be ound constantly supplied with every Novelty of the
LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.
Indian, Australian, and Wedding Outfits executed with care and despatch.

THE INVERNESS AND CLYDE CAPES
FOR
ONE POUND FIVE EACH.
These fashionable articles of Dress, in a great variety of materials, cut and made by ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. (the Coat Makers), of Grafton-street. The above extremely low prices are for PROMPT CASH.
We also beg to call special attention to a novelty we have introduced this month, being an adaptation from the CAPE of the IMPERIAL GUARD, the Sleeve Cape, continuing all the way round, the effect produced being extremely elegant.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71 GRAFTON-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
EXCELLENT as has been our FITTING, VARIED and BEAUTIFUL our STOCK, in the past, we do not hesitate to affirm, in these essentials we far surpass any of our former efforts, as our esteemed patrons will find on again visiting our extended and improved premises.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trousers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s. which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

OPENING of the New Paris Clock Wareroom.—Knowing the want of such in this city, and being convinced of the impossibility of selecting Drawingroom Clocks from the limited supply of an ordinary Stock, I have devoted my large wareroom, over my Watch and Jewellery Establishment, exclusively to the largest and best display ever seen in Dublin, and have placed myself in direct communication with the Makers in Paris, and have made arrangements for a constant supply of the newest designs in Bronze, Gilt, and many rare mechanical and marvellous clocks, to an inspection of which, and my prices, I respectfully invite the attention of those requiring such.
New inventions in Portable Alarms, Office and Carriage Clocks.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Electro Plater.
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite the Provost's.)

WATCHES.—There is no valuable article the Public are more deceived in than in the purchase of Watches. It is well known that Watches not worth three pounds are charged seven, eight, or ten, as the purchaser may be open to deception, who frequently pays three prices for what often proves valueless.
I sell none but First-class Watches, of which I have at present a superior stock.
Prices marked in Plain Figures.
RECENT ARRIVALS.
A Case of John Le Comte's Celebrated Watches; Two Cases of Miroys, Brothers', French Shade Clocks; also, a general new, and elegant Stock of fine Gold, Jewellery, including every novelty.
EDWARD MELMER,
89, GRAFTON-STREET.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED.
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckets, Rings, and Ribbons, supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals, and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe.—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODERICK, Proprietor.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
PATRONISED by the QUEEN. — SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments and Working Jeweller. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, &c., with numerous fancy articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably Low Prices. No. 29.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
118, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement, each, ... 2s 6d
A Single Artificial Teeth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
118, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
MESSRS. C. & J. DAY continue to be consulted on all cases of Nervous Debility and other diseases requiring constitutional treatment. The most obstinate cases cured in the short space of two or three days; also, all disorders arising from excessive indulgence, &c. Consultation daily, from nine to nine. Sundays from nine til two.
Observe—97, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO BE LET, in the House, No. 24, Stephen's-green. With a spacious Drawingroom and Dining-room, both fronting the Green, and highly furnished, with three Bedrooms.
For terms, apply on the premises.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—NOV. 25.

The English Funds have maintained great firmness at yesterday's prices, and are likely to continue so, as, coming on the closing of the transfer books in London and here, early next month, the public will be buyers of stock, in order to get a half-year's dividend on Consols in January. Consols improved here a shade for cash, not quoted for account, but transactions were recorded for new account at the price for cash; New Threes improved ⅛ for cash and a sixteenth for account, and in good demand at the prices; no dealings recorded in Local or Railway Debentures; Bank of Ireland Stock for sale; Hibernian Banks steady; Nationals advanced ⅛, and in good demand; Royals for sale; British and Irish, City of Dublin, Steam and Ship Building Shares, all for sale, and rather heavy; Glasgow Steam wanted; Canal Stock steady, rather in demand; National Insurance offered; Patriotics declined an ⅛; Consumers' Gas wanted, Carysfort Mines seller; Connorrees rather sellers, at 15s; General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland wanted; Wicklow Coppers, sellers at last prices; Ballymenas, County Downs and Cork and Bandons wanted; Cork and Passage rather sellers; Belfast Junctions steady; Drogheda steady; Kingstown stock on sale; Wicklows wanted; Dundalks steady, in rather demand; Cashel stock steady; South Easterns and Killarneys steady; Midlands advanced ½; Warrenpoints for sale; Limericks advanced £1 for account; Bandon Preference firm; Drogheda steady; Wicklows wanted; Dundalks, Class A, improved a sixteenth; Cashels steady; Limerick firm. The Railway returns for past week were all very good, presenting an increase in most cases, compared with those of last year at same time. Consols and New Threes close ⅛ lower in London to-day.

BY AGNETI.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—Nov. 26.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	96⅛ ⅜
Account	96⅜
New Threes,	94⅝ 95

NOON PRICES.

Consols, Money	96⅛ ⅜
Consols for Account,	96⅜ ½
New Threes	94⅝ 95

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	96⅛ ⅜
Account	96⅜ ½
New Threes,	94⅝ 6

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account,	96⅛ ⅜
Account	96⅜ ½
New Threes,	94⅝ 95

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money on Account,	96⅛ ¼
Account	96⅜ ½
New Threes,	94⅝ 78

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 30 27; Indian scrip, 104⅛ ⅜; Caledonians, 91½; Eastern Counties, 55½; Great Northern, Account, 93; Grand Trunks, 36½; Great Western of Canada, 13¾; Great Western, 65⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97⅞; London and North Western, 95⅝ ⅜; Leeds Northern, 47½; South Eastern, 18⅜ ½; Midland, 106⅜; New British, 59½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91⅜ 2; Consols very dull, and inactive all the morning, with a rather heavy appearance, the offered 96⅜ ½; and are now 96 5-16 to 1 1-6; Indian Scrip firm, 104⅛ to ½; Shares, very little doing, and prices in some instances have given way a little; Canadians with change; French quite idle.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Nov. 25.

Caledonians, 91½; Chester and Holyhead, 48⅛ 9; Eastern Counties, 55½; Great Northern, 102½ 3½; Great Northern A, 92 3; Great Western, 65⅛ ⅜; Great Western of Canada, 13 seven-sixteenth, eleven-sixteenth; Great Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97¼ ⅛; London and South Western, 95⅞ ⅜; Leeds Northern, 47; Midland, 106⅛; South Eastern, 77⅜ 8½; York and North Midland, 75⅝ ½; Turkish, 77⅛. Consols have declined ⅛ on opening quotations. The market has been very inactive all day, and the decline is owing to a few more sales. They opened 96⅛ ½; close, 96⅜. Indian Scrip, 104⅛ ⅛, steady. In shares little doing, and prices generally a shade dearer. Leeds stock is the only exception, having been in good demand. Canadians no alteration; but Rentes were abo ut same, 70-15. Shares without change.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

The funds to-day showed great firmness, but experienced no alteration in price; speculators are not inclined to act till the impending questions are submitted to the coming Congress In the other departments of the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the stagnation of business prices were firm. In Lombard-street good bills are still taken at the bank minimum. No transactions in bullion at the bank to-day.

(*Times City Article.*)

The funds continue with an improving tendency. In the discount market the demand has not been very active to-day, and in a few exceptional cases less than 2½ was charged. At the bank a fair business was done. The railway market continues quiet, but with a steady upward tendency. The South-Easteen has improved ¾ per cent.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—NOVEMBER 25.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	95⅛
Ditto for new account, 8th December	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅜ ⅛ ⅜
Ditto for new account, 8th December,	94⅜ ⅜
Ditto for new account, 10th November,...	—

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank £25 paid	34½
National Bank, £25 paid	58½

STEAM.

City of Dublin Shares of 1836, £50 paid	43½ xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	43½
Patriotic Insurance, 10l. paid	5⅜

MINES.

Connorree Mining Co (Limited) £10 paid	⅜

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Drogheda, £75 paid	74⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen, £30 paid	14
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £25 paid	54⅜
Ditto, half shares,	27
Waterford and Limerick, 50l paid (account)	26

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Drogheda, 5 per cent. redeemable	26⅜
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, £10 paid Class A	10½ ⅜
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual, £100 paid	98⅜

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve, o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 30th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	—	94⅜ 95	95 95⅛	95⅛ 95	— 94⅛	—
Ditto Account	—	94⅜ 95	95	95 95⅛	—	94⅜ ⅜
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅜ ⅜	94⅜ ⅜	94⅜ ⅜	94⅜ ⅜	94⅜ ⅜	94⅜ ⅜
Ditto Account	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜ ½
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

DIARY OF EXHIBITIONS, PERFORMANCES, &c.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS.—Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays free; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at a small charge. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.—Open daily, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Library of the Museum is also open to Registered Students every evening (except Saturday evening) from 7 until 9 o'clock. Free and systematic courses of lectures are delivered in the Theatre of the Museum each session.
ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.—The Exhibition of Paintings. Open from Ten till Six, and Seven till Ten o'clock.
MUSEUM OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Open to visitors on Wednesday's and Friday's from Eleven till Three o'clock, free.
ROTUNDO.—To-night—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul's entertainment. To commence at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Louis XI.;" to conclude with "The Married Rake."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Marble Heart, or the Sculptor's Dream;" "Vandyke Brown;" "The Two Queens;" to conclude with "The Orphan of Glencoe."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 10 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, November 19, amounted to 30,327 copies, making an average of 5,378 copies daily.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR.—NOVEMBER 26TH.
Morning Tide 11-54. Evening 21-0.

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
Sale of Furniture, a Grand Pianoforte, China, several Flags and Signals for Yachtsmen, Brussels Room Carpets, Hearth Rugs, a Patent Shower Bath, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Continuations of sale of Miscellaneous Books, embracing a varied collection of Standard Literature, Works in various Languages, Paintings, Engravings, &c
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

AT 11 and 12, BACHELOR'S WALK,
A variety of Second-hand Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Carpets, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Toilet Tables, Glasses, Bedchamber Requisites, Culinary Utensils, &c.; also about 100 Volumes of Books.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

AT 94 LOWER LEESON-STREET.
Excellent Household Furniture, Chariot, Glass, China and Plated Ware, Sedan Chairs, &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD ON MONDAY NEXT.

AT 62, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Prime Household Furniture, consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Card, Loo, and Occasional Tables; a set of Drawingroom Chairs, sets of Diningroom and Study ditto, a Circular Ottoman, Spring Stuffed Sofas, Loungers, and Easy Chairs, Four-post, French, Albert, and Elliptic Bedsteads, Mahogany Wardrobes and Cases of Drawers, China, Glass, Delft, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT TIVOLI-TERRACE EAST, KINGSTOWN.
The Furniture and Effects of the above residence, comprising Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs, Sofas, Dining, Breakfast, Loo, and Work Tables, Pier Cabinets, Four-post, Elliptic, and French Bedsteads Chests of Drawers, Kitchen Furniture, China, &c.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

AT 53, WESTLAND-ROW.
A Parcel Van, a Mangle, a Corn Bruiser, two Straw Cutters, Four superior Oat Bins, &c. Also, a collection of Household Furniture, comprising French and Albert Bedsteads, Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs, China, Delf, and Glass, &c.; some Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 4, DRUMCONDRA-TERRACE EAST.
The entire Household Furniture, an Iron Albert Bedstead, painted French Bedsteads, Toilet Glasses, Clock, China, Glass, Kitchen and Pantry Requisites, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

THE SATURDAY HERALD
OF THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 26,
Contains the Latest and most Important News from France, Spain, Morocco, India, Italy, America, &c.; Daring Outrage at Shinrone; Visit of the Lord Lieutenant to the North and South Dublin Unions; the Bombay Mail; Our present Position with France; Latest particulars relative to the Fire and Loss of Life in Mary's-lane; Winter Exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society; Meeting of the Grocers and Vintners' Society; Inquests, &c.; Inspection of the 26th Cameronian Regiment; Decree of the Pope against Bible Reading; the Harper's Ferry Insurrection; Accident on the County Down Railway; continued Disturbances in St. George's-in-the-East; Mr. William Smith O'Brien's Lecture in the Mechanics' Institute; Report of the Killarney Junction Railway; Testimonial to Captain M'Clintock; together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also, all Fairs, Markets, and other Interesting News of the week.
PRICE, 3D. STAMPED, 4D.
"SATURDAY HERALD" OFFICE,
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1859.

	C.	M.	T.	R.	C.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m. Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., Ex-Schol. I.C.M. Subject—The Destruction of the Destroyer.—Isaiah 1. 31.					
II. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m. Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary to the Society. Subject—The Coming of Christ and the Teaching of Rome.					
III. ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Coombe, 7 p.m. Rev. J. O'CARROLL, A.B., Ex-Schol. Curate. Subject—Is Pio Nono the Vicegerent of Christ?					
IV. ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Marlborough-street, Seven p.m. Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol., S.I.C.M. Subject—What St. Peter to the Pope? Was he a Persecutor, a Prince, or a Priest? I. If the wicked and their works shall be destroyed together, what shall be the doom of the destroyers of souls? Who is the man of the son of perdition? Who that wicked one whom the Lord Jesus shall kill with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming?—2 Thes. ii. 2, 8, Dr. Cullen's Bible. II. When the Lord Jesus "cometh with the clouds, and every eye seall see him" (Apoc. i. 7, Roman Catholic Bible), whether will Roman Catholics adore the Christ appearing in the heavens or hidden in the host. III. Why can no "priest" prove that St. Peter was a prince, and left his power to another, and that this other was the Bishop of Rome, and all his successors down to Pio Nono? Why cannot Doctor Paul Cullen prove that he and his master in Rome are sacrificing priests? If not "priests" themselves, how can they make "priests?" If there be no "priest," how can the Mass be a sacrifice for the sins of living or of dead? IV. When our Lord said, "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth"—Matt. xx. 18, did he not mean that he was himself to rule and be supreme below to help and save his people from their enemies and their sins?—Acts xviii. 9-11, Heb. vii. 25, John xvii. 2—Dr. Cullen's Bible. When the Lord Jesus was leaving, as man, this earth, did He not promise the Holy Ghost as "another Paraclete" or Comforter, to take His place and "abide for ever?" John xiv. 16-26; xv. 26—Dr. Cullen's Bible. But where did He say that He would leave the Bishop of Rome to be His representative or substitute? Roman Catholic friends, trust in the Lord Jesus alone as your Prince and Priest, and you shall not be disappointed. Come and hear. Roman Catholic friends, come and hear for yourselves.					

PARIS MILLINERY AND DRESS ROOMS,
SILK MERCERY, SHAWL, AND MANTLE
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET,
DUBLIN.
MRS. SIDFORD
Respectfully announces the return of Mr. and Miss Sidford, with Selections of
PARIS MILLINERY AND DRESSES, ELEGANT AND COSTLY SILKS,
and a very choice portion of the
NEWEST STYLES IN CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
MRS. SIDFORD
would direct particular attention to her Stock of
BLACK GLACE SILKS AND TAFFETAS,
SUPERFINE CASHMERES AND PARAMATTAS,
adaptable for Family and for Widows' Mourning.
The Dressmaking and Millinery Departments are entirely under her own superintendence.
Mrs. SIDFORD takes this opportunity of recording her sense of gratitude for the very lengthened and honoured patronage she has received from the Nobility and Gentry of Dublin and its vicinity, and seeks a renewal of their kind favours.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON
DRAPERS, MILITARY AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Respectfully inform Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the City, that their present Stock of
WINTER GOODS
has been selected and imported from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and will be found in quality and prices well deserving the attention of Cash Purchasers.
Naval and Military Outfits executed on the shortest notice, and in strict conformity to the Admiralty and Whitehall regulations, much under London Prices.
Ladies' Habits made in First Style of Fashion, with every warranty for exactness and fit.
November 22, 1859.

GENTLEMEN'S
ROYAL INVERNESS
AND HIGHLAND CAPES.
TODD, BURNS, & CO. wish to call attention to the large and varied Stock of the above graceful and gentlemanly Garments which they keep ready-made in all the different Materials suitable for the present season, viz.:—
WATERFORD TWEED.
CHEVIOT TWEED.
HEATHER TWEED.
MELTON CLOTH.
BLACK AND BLUE BEAVER.
IRISH FRIEZE, BROWN.
IRISH FRIEZE, GREY.
BLACK AND BROWN WITNEY.
Also, to their ample Ready-made Stock of all other descriptions of Warm Overcoats.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.
P.S.—The Street Alterations are completed. Mary-street and Henry-street now open for Vehicles as usual.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.
WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.
SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings; with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.
WINTER OVERCOATS in the newest varieties.
INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing*. In it we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel* Shirts; *Red, White, and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.
AT
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

We have gathered in an abundant harvest, and the importations of cereals from foreign countries are not lessened. Why is it, then, that the price of bread has risen? The rise is a considerable one—no less than a halfpenny in the loaf—and this must be productive of great hardship upon the poor. We were utterly at a loss to account for this rise, until circumstances came to light which tend to show that it is the result of combination. The well-known establishment of Messrs. Manders has not raised the price of bread, and yet, if the rise were occasioned by any advance upon the price of wheat or flour, they must have regulated their price according to their profits. The same system which, beginning with the carpenters, has gone through almost all the trades of Dublin, has reached the bakers. Among these, as in other trades, there are society men and non-society men. What the old feudal corporations in vain endeavoured to do, these trade societies now are doing their utmost to effect. The labour market must not be an open one; a master must not be allowed to employ those whom he wishes, or to regulate his pay by his costs and profits. He must employ men who are banded together in a league for the express purpose of coercing him. If he venture to employ those who do not belong to the society, the workmen who do remain are insulted and beaten. It is well when worse is not attempted. Scarcely a day passes during which the London Police Courts are without trials for combination and intimidation, and the powers of the law have to be put in motion to check the violence of these Vehmgerihts, which presume to regulate the amount of wages, the quantity of work to be done, and the persons to be employed. The success of the carpenters' strike has encouraged other trades to follow their example; but we regret to say that some of the bakers, at least, have not followed the example of the carpenters in peaceableness. From the police reports of Thursday last it appears that these men have had recourse to violence; nor do we think the sentence of the court at all adequate to a crime of such enormity.

Mr. Timothy O'Brien, of Leinster-street, employs a large number of men; he received a warning, some time since, from a body calling itself the Society of Operative Bakers. It appears he did not communicate the substance of that note to any of his men; yet he was obliged to discharge several of them on Saturday last. Then he was told that if he employed other men, those who remained would walk out, *as they belonged to a society*. Not deterred by this, Mr. O'Brien did employ other men, whom he brought from the country. Patrick Cavanagh, apparently one of the society men who remained, was passing through Stephen-street, in company with one of the bakers from the country. He was set upon and beaten by six of the society men. The assault was fully proved, and, in our opinion, the combination also; yet the accused parties were liberated on their giving two solvent securities for £10 each, and themselves for £50 each, to keep the peace for six months. The magistrates may have thought that, as this was the first instance of violence committed by the bakers' trade, that sentence may act as a warning. We trust it will, and that the judicious observations of the magistrates will have the effect they should have upon misguided men. Still they had committed a crime, and have not received punishment. Being bound over to keep the peace is no punishment. These men, of course, will keep the peace, but the agents of societies are innumerable, and hard to be detected. The men have been dealt with very mercifully, and it should be known that a repetition of the offence on the part of any society-men will be punished with the utmost severity.

A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* clearly states the aim and object of these societies:—

"Their aim and object is, in every case which we have "been enabled to investigate, to *stint* the action of super-"ior physical strength, moral industry, or intelligent skill; "to depress the best workman in order to protect the in-"ferior workman from competition; to create barriers "which no society-man can surmount, and which few "non-society-men dare to assail; and, in short, to apply "all the fallacies of the Protective system to labour. "Such a system injures, first, the individual, whom it "robs of a free market for his labour; secondly, the "class of manufacturers to which he belongs, by in-"creasing the cost and diminishing the efficiency of the "workmen; and, lastly, the nation at large curtailing the "productive power, and consequently the wealth, of the "community."

When it is remembered that these societies are not fewer than two thousand, that they contain about 600,000 members, and command funds to the amount of £300,000, destined chiefly for the purpose of supporting strikes, it is clear how formidable a power they wield, and how ineffectual anything in the shape of a warning must prove.

In Dublin, we have lost, among other trades, that of ship-carpentry, nail-making, woollen-manufacture, and cabinet-making, solely through the operation of strikes. It is time that some legislation should take place to render these societies illegal, in the same way as secret political societies are illegal. This is necessary for the protection of the men themselves. A very large per-centage of their wages is spent in the maintenance of these societies, quite independently of expenses for strikes, counsel, or fines. The most arbitrary rules are laid down for their government. We copy the following items from an authorised fine "list," to show the absolute character of the rules and the difficulty of escape:—

	s.	d.
"Topics not consonant with business, to be fined	1	6
"Members vindicating the conduct of members who have been fined	2	6
"Members ensuring another	1	0
"Members upbraiding for receiving the benefits	2	6
"Members divulging society's business	2	6
"Members finding fault and not reporting	1	0
"Members boasting of their independence	2	6
"Second time	5	0
"Third time	10	0
"Any officer or member sending a false apology for not attending any of the society's meetings	2	6

That members of a particular trade should combine for the purpose of mutual support during sickness, for the maintenance of disabled or aged members, for the procuring of annuities, or for funeral expenses, is laudable and right; but, when the mechanism of these societies is applied to an interference between the employer and the employed, and to regulate the hours of labour or amount of wages, it becomes dangerous to the community. When again, society-men dictate to the masters whom they are to employ, and waylay and beat those who will labour to support their families, they should be met, not by a warning, but by the strongest punishment of the law.

THE Municipal Elections took place yesterday, and closed with the defeat of the Conservative candidates in two of the four wards which were contested. In place of Alderman Hoyte, one of the most sterling and influential merchants of Dublin, we have Mr. James Martin. In the room of the enterprising Alderman Wilson, the City of Dublin is blessed with Mr. Carroll, whose commercial influence and capability remain to be developed. This defeat is due, not so much to the energy of the priests and the zeal of that party which calls itself Liberal, as to the apathy and carelessness of the owners of property in Dublin. If they whose interest it is to reduce taxation resign the assessment of this City into the hands of the Radical party, they cannot blame that party for the most reckless expenditure. Perhaps this striking defeat may startle the Conservative party into something like life. It is not improbable that a General Election may take place early next Spring, and, if the same indifference be manifested in that which was so painfully exhibited in the Municipal Elections, without doubt the Radical party will secure the representation, as well as the taxation of Dublin.

The *Times* on the completion of the Treaty of Zurich:—

The Treaty of Zurich is duly reduced to a diplomatic record. It has been signed and sealed at Zurich, and now, by the hands of the Marquis de Banneville, it has been duly delivered in Paris, to be laid up in the Imperial Chancery. Thus closes one act in this Italian drama, which has pressed heavily upon the attention of the spectators, and which has done but little towards the development of the plot. Through all the smoke of battles and the something like chicane of diplomacy, we see hitherto only one tangible fact. It is this—Austria has sold Lombardy to Piedmont for ten millions sterling. This is, up to the present time, the only certain result of all that has been done and suffered; and even in this transaction Austria probably considers that she has an equity of redemption which at some more favourable moment she may utilise. However, she has taken earnest of the money. Europe reads with all the respect which large sums impose that upon the day when the ratifications were exchanged M. Armand delivered to the Austrian Plenipotentiary a draft at sight for two millions sterling. Two millions sterling! It is a handsome sum. In the eyes of an Austrian Minister it must be a tremendous sum. What will he do with it? How will he guard it? Where will he bestow it? Yet it is but an instalment. There are five such bits of paper to go as the price of Lombardy. Surely, as this agreeable process is repeated, and these grateful chinking money-bags fall heavily and deeply into the dark void of the Austrian Treasury, Austria will come to feel that peace and good prices are better than such hard knocks as she got at Solferino, and such indifferent subjects as those she has sold. Ten millions for Lombardy? It was an outlying property with very great outgoings, and, upon the whole, it was well sold. The best thing for the seller to do is to put away all recollection that he ever possessed it, and to stifle all idea of ever recovering it.

It is generally found that when a man has once discovered an easy mode of making money the desire of recurring to it rather grows than abates. These instalments of two millions will become an habitual expectation at Vienna by the time that potential M. Armand has signed his name to a fifth two million cheque. If we ask now what will an

...ham, C.B. of the Plymouth Division, to be Col. Second Commandant, and appointed to the same Division; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Maxwell, supernumerary of that rank at the Portsmouth Division, appointed to the Plymouth Division; Brevet-Major T. D. Fosbroke, of the Plymouth Division, to be Lieut.-Col., and appointed to the same Division; First Lieut. C. W. Carrington, of the Chatham Division, to be Capt., and appointed to the Plymouth Division; Second Lieut. D. G. Campbell, of the Portsmouth Division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the Chatham Division."

Colonel Commandant T. P. Dwyer, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, has been placed on the retired list, under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 18th of November, 1859. On resigning command of the division, the gallant Colonel notified to public orders, "that in thus severing the tie which from very early youth has bound him to the gallant corps in which it has been his study to perform to the best of his ability as he conceived best for the interests of the service, his duty as he conceived best for the interests of the service, he cannot repress the pang that every heart must feel at parting from the comrades of a long life—the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Royal Marines. He renders them a kind good bye, health, prosperity, and happiness." Colonel Second Commandant Thomas Lemon, C.B., has assumed the command of the division.

Major-Gen. Eyre, commanding at Chatham, had the whole force of that garrison drawn up on the Lines on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of going through the evolutions of a brigade field day. The troops on the ground numbered nearly 5,000 effective men of all ranks, including the three battalions of infantry, numbering 18 depots of Indian regiments, the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers, and the battalion of Royal Marines. After the troops had marched past in slow and quick time, they executed a variety of manœuvres under the direction of the Major-General, the whole of which were gone through in an exceedingly effective manner, the numerous brigade field days held during the last summer having proved of the utmost advantage to the troops in enabling them to acquire a knowledge of military movements.

The Navy.

An order was issued on Thursday at Portsmouth, signed by Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., directing all captains in command of her Majesty's ships in Portsmouth harbour and at Spithead to assemble a court-martial on board her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour at 9 a.m. on the 26th inst., and such subsequent days as may be determined upon, for the trial of a portion of the crew of her Majesty's ship Princess Royal, on charges arising out of the late disturbance on board that ship.

The screw gun-vessel Mohawk, 4, Commander P. J. C. O'Donnell, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday. She was placed alongside the coal depot in the Sound, and when coaled will sail for Gibraltar and Malta.

The Swinger and the Pincher gunboats, at Portsmouth, are ordered to be made ready for immediate service.

The screw steamer Bacchante, 51, at Portsmouth, is complete in her machinery, with the exception of her propeller, and will shortly proceed on her trial trip.

The screw steamer Himalaya, troop-ship, Commander J. Scombe, at Portsmouth, has had the date of her departure for China—the 4th proximo—cancelled. Her ultimate destination at present uncertain. The crew have been granted extended leave of absence to the 3d proximo.

The experiments with hollow shells filled with molten iron from a cupola furnace of new construction were resumed at Portsmouth on Thursday. On the former occasion, it will be in the remembrance of our readers, the shells were filled on board the Colossus, in the steam basin at Portsmouth, and fired from a gun on board the Excellent gunnery ship, a considerable time elapsed between the shell being filled and its being fired at the object, rendering the result of the experiment futile for the purpose intended. Since that time the Stork gunboat, tender to the Excellent, has been fitted with one of the cupola furnaces, and from this vessel the firing took place on Thursday. The results were of the most satisfactory nature, proving the fearful powers of the missile on its effecting a lodgment in any part of a ship, as shortly after the firing commenced the Undaunted frigate, moored on the mud of Porchester Lake (which was the object fired at), burst out into a masse of flame from the fore channels right aft, and burnt for some time furiously. The Stork then gave her some shots near her water line, and sank her as well as the depth of water would allow. A floating fire-engine was afterwards towed up by a steam tug from the dockyard to put out the remainder of the fire. From the appearance of the Undaunted when the tide had left her yesterday afternoon, the fire must have obtained great hold upon her before it was finally extinguished.

Private letters from Shanghai received by the last mail state that Cruiser was to resume her station off the mouth of the Peiho river in January. One letter says:—"The new landing place is no great distance from the river's mouth; we pulled ashore the other day, when a Chinese boat met us, in which were some Mandarins in disguise; they wished to know what we wanted, when we replied that we had come to look after the wounded prisoners, our countrymen. They said they had no prisoners: the only prisoner they had they gave up to the American Minister. Did we belong to those ships they could see off there, as they caused them a great deal of trouble? Did we want anything else? 'Yes,' we replied, 'we want some sugar.' Then, they could not give us any, for they were not allowed to do so; and the sooner we were off the better it would be, finding that nothing could be done to them, we followed their advice." The writer adds:—"During the time we were holding conversation with the Chinese in the boat, we could see others in the Highflyer's cutter pulling about the sunken Coromandel, and appearing as though they were making attempts to raise her from her station."

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

INDIA.

BOMBAY, 12TH.—The Wagers have evacuated Dwarka after several days' bombardment which reduced the town to ashes. Nana Sahib is reported to be dead, but the fact requires confirmation.

Lord Clyde addressed the Talookdars of Oude, at Lucknow, with good effect. The campaign against the rebels in Bundelcund, and other places on the Chumbul, is looked for.

The agitation against the bill for licensing trades, and professions continues, Exchange on London 2½ Freights 17s. 6d. to 20s. Broach cotton 139 to 140, Dholera and Omrawatee 130 to 133 5 per cent. 895, 6 per cent. 94½.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, NOV. 25.—The King's health has so much improved, that his medical attendants have advised his removal to the Isle of Wight.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FRIDAY.—The *Oesterrichische Zeitung* of this evening says it is supposed that all the Powers who signed the treaty of 1815 will be represented at the approaching Congress. The place where the Congress is to be held will probably be Paris. Up to yesterday the invitations to the different Powers to take part in the Congress had not been sent out.

The appointment of the Marquis Moustier, as French Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, has been officially notified.

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

Semi-official paragraphs have been despatched to the provincial journals of France, encouraging the impression that the Emperor has charged Lord Cowley to represent to her Britannic Majesty his willingness to propose a general disarmament in Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* remarks that up to the declaration of war against Austria the watchword in Paris was, "France will have no change to make in case agreement for disarmament. At that time the opinion in England was that our national defences were essentially unconnected with the armaments of the great military Continental Powers, and that their progress could not be checked on account of any fancied want of proportion between them and the forces which those Powers might please to call a peace establishment.

THE ARMY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

General Fanto, the commander-in-chief, has issued a new order of the day. After speaking of the difficulties which have been overcome in the space of three months, he says:—"To-day we have numerous phalanxes of infantry and cavalry; and of artillery we possess field batteries and siege artillery. Arsenals are being erected, ammunition ambulances, transports are being organised, fortifications are being erected at Mirandle and at Ferrara and Bologna, surrounded with guns, will become, at no distant period, a centre which will give us safety and protection in any eventuality." The General advises patience and constancy. With perseverance, he says, we shall triumph over the enemy, who does not feel strong at home—who reads his ruin in our attitude, and who will be compelled either to ignominiously lay down his arms before public reprobation or come despairingly to battle with the certainty of defeat.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Vectis with the mails from Calcutta and China arrived at Marseilles at noon yesterday. Mails left for London at 2 p.m.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

TRIESTE, NOV. 25TH.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Australia arrived with Constantinople advices to the 19th inst. Numerous shipwrecks in the Black Sea.

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL FROM QUEENSTOWN TO AMERICA.

Arrangements have been completed for the Canadian steamers to sail every Thursday, with her Majesty's mails and passengers, from this port for Portland. The Nova Scotian is to leave this on Thursday, 1st December.

ARRIVAL OF THE JASON IN GALWAY.

The Royal Mail steamer Jason, Nicholson master, which left New York, November 11, and St. John's, Newfoundland, 17th, arrived at 4 p.m., bringing 270 passengers, amongst whom is the Bishop of Newfoundland.

The elections in Newfoundland had ended by the Government party gaining a majority.

The Jason brings no telegrams *via* St. John's from New York; she experienced boisterous weather and head winds.

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

The inquiry was resumed and closed yesterday. Additional engineering evidence was adduced to shew that the plates of the ship were stronger than those usually employed in iron ships. Captain Harris was of opinion that the ship and lives might have been saved had the masts been cut away earlier. Mr. Aspinall addressed the court for the owners, contending that the ship was in every respect staunch and seaworthy, and that under the peculiar circumstances everything was done that could be done to save both ship and lives. Mr. Mansfield, in closing the inquiry, said the accusation as to the captain's inebriety had been abundantly refuted.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The tendency to improvement has been checked by large sales of Consols; prices are nominally unaltered. The Share markets are without movements, business being almost at a stand still

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 12-10 P.M.—The upward movement in funds is well maintained. Rentes have again risen, and are now quoted 7-20. 12-20 p.m.—Rentes close firm at 70-20, being a fractional rise since yesterday. Bourse quiet.

LONDON WOOL SALES.—No change in the value of wool The biddings for all kinds continued active at extreme rates in every instance.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 26.—Sugar firm, but no transactions to notice. Rum—About 60 puncheons Demerara sold at previous prices. Rice in fair inquiry, and sales amount to about 12,000 bags, at 8s 3d for old Arracan, and 9s 6d for new Rangoon.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, Nov. 26.—Wheat quiet, and to effect sales 1s lower. No change in other articles.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

MAIL NEWS.

The steamer, with the Australian Mail of October, was due at Aden on 18th instant. A telegram giving the substance of the news is expected in London next week.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT

PARIS, NOV. 25TH.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces the appointment of the Marquis de Monstier to the post of Ambassador of France to the Emperor of Austria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bass, M.P., has had a narrow escape from drowning, his carriage having been driven into a canal during a foggy night.

The *Times* has a leader on Mr. Smith O'Brien and his recent lecture.

From a letter addressed to the *Times* by Messrs. Keighly and Co., Hull, there appears to be no ground for the suspicion that human bones from the Crimea had been imported to Hull.

The London General Omnibus Company is contemplating the issue of preference shares.

Mr. Ernest Jones, the Chartist leader, laid accounts before the Bankruptcy Court yesterday. They are said to present favourable features. The debts are under £2,000.

The Bishop of London will inaugurate the special services at St. Paul's, by a sermon on New Year's-day.

The experiments at Portsmouth, of firing hollow shot with molten iron, has been perfectly successful. The target was the Undaunted, 46 gun frigate, which had been prepared with plates of such thickness as to render her proof against a 68 pound shot, at a distance of 400 yards' range; the first hollow shot, filled with molten iron, went clean through both iron plates and wood into the body of the ship, about four feet above the water line. The second shot set the ship on fire. In six rounds the Undaunted went down at her moorings.

COMMERCIAL

The *Herald* reports that a large business was concluded yesterday in sugar and rice, at better prices, and in most other articles transactions were of fair extent. Mincing-lane markets generally were firm.

The *Times* states that the exchange at St. Petersburg, has experienced only a slight recovery. The Government however, it is affirmed, are now alive to the evils of the present state of the currency, and will make gradual and earnest efforts to provide a remedy.

The Admiralty, in reply to representations on the expediency of adopting the system of public order in their contracts for coal freights to the East, admit the soundness of the principle, but state that, in special cases, where the public require it, the general principle of competition is reserved.

TRIAL OF THE STEAMER FATHER DALY.

GALWAY, WEDNESDAY.—This little vessel made her first trip on Lough Corrib yesterday. You are aware she has been placed on the lake for the purpose of carrying on traffic between Galway and the towns on the margin of the lake. She was built expressly for this purpose, and to judge from her performances yesterday, she will suit very well. She is owned by the Rev. P. Daly, the Messrs. Henderson, of Glasgow; Mr. Lever, Mr. Howard, Mr. Bake, of London; and Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, of Dublin. A very large number of persons were on board, and the day being extremely fine the trip was much enjoyed. An excellent repast was provided for those on board, after partaking of which a meeting was held on deck, when votes of thanks were passed to the Rev. P. Daly, the Messrs. Henderson, the builders, who were present, and G. U. Roberts, Esq., C.E. This latter gentleman gave his valuable assistance in the navigation of the lake, and scarcely ever left the bridge of the vessel. The interesting ceremony of christening the vessel came off during the trip, being performed by Mrs. Stephens, the lady of James Stephens, Esq., after which three cheers were given for the success of the little vessel. The average speed attained was about nine miles and a half per hour. The draught of water of this vessel is very light, and she is able to carry about sixty tons of cargo. She will not be taken by the owners from the builders until they are perfectly satisfied that she is capable of performing the service required. For this purpose some other trial trips will take place, when her sailing qualities will be properly tested.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a very alarming character, and which might have been attended by a most fearful sacrifice of human life, occurred on Tuesday at mid-day at the Fleetpond station of the London and South-Western Railway. It appears that the eleven a.m. express train left the Waterloo terminus at its fixed time, and proceeded with safety, notwithstanding the density of the fog which prevailed, until within a few miles of its first stoppage, Basingstoke, where it was due at a quarter-past twelve. The Fleetpond station is a very small place, and the officials there having a goods train in charge proceeded to shunt it, for the purpose of allowing the express train to pass. To prevent any accident the usual signals were displayed at the station and by the goods train, but it would appear that, owing to the fog or some other cause, the driver of the express train could not see them; nor were the men at the station aware of the approach of that train, for without any warning the express rushed through past the station at a rapid rate, and crushed the back portion of the goods train. The collision was most fearful, and it is nothing short of a miracle that the lives of a large number of people were not sacrificed. The locomotive belonging to the express train—a very magnificent engine, worth upwards of £2,000—was almost broken to pieces; the tender and guard's van of the express train were also destroyed, as were likewise a number of the trucks belonging to the goods train. The shrieks of the passengers were fearful, and it was feared at first that several were killed. As soon, however, as the first shock was over, an investigation was made, and it was found that, although the passengers had received a terrible shaking, and several were more or less bruised, yet no loss of life had occurred. It may be a matter of surprise how the driver and stoker of the train escaped with their lives, considering that the engine was destroyed; but we are informed that these two men, on seeing the imminent danger they were in, threw themselves down, and thus escaped injury. Information of the catastrophe was at once forwarded to Mr. W. Wadham Young, the superintendent of the Waterloo station, and a number of men were immediately despatched to render what assistance they could, and to clear the line, but, fortunately, the line had been cleared before their arrival, so that the traffic on the railway was not impeded.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

AMERICA.

The Arago has arrived at Southampton with the New York mails of 19th inst. She brings 700,000 dols. for France, and 112,000 for England.

It was believed at Washington that there was no longer any danger of serious difficulties between England and the United States, arising out of the San Juan affair. The English Government had sent a despatch, expressing an earnest desire to settle the question.

Exchange at New York was good at 110 to ¼ on London. Improvements in flour extensive, and prices higher. Good inquiry for cotton at full quotations. Railway Stocks had improved on the 11th by ¼ to ¾ per cent.

Advices from Mexico report a disastrous failure of the Liberals. Without firing a gun they lost 600 men and 12 guns, and 2,000 muskets were captured without loss of a man by their opponents.

The British and French Ministers had protested against the conduct of General Margurage, who had appropriated 600,000 dol., while escorting 3,000,000 to Leipsic, and had then declared in favour of Santa Maria.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the delay which had occurred in the expected letters of invitation to the Congress have not arisen from any difference between the English and French Cabinets, but is rather owing to some difficulties started by Austria, on the Italian Regency question. The letters have been made out several days past, and the day fixed for the meeting was the 15th December.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SQUADRONS.

A Paris semi-official journal states that the communication between the French and English squadrons at Algesiras continue to be most friendly. A division of the English squadron was to leave, and it was expected that the greater part of the French vessels would soon return to Toulon.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal has signed a decree, ordering the dissolution of the Cortes, a measure which had become a vital question for the maintenance of the Ministry. The new Chamber will be convoked for 27th January.

MARINES FOR CHINA.

The sailing frigate, La Vengeance, has just left l'Orirent, with 400 marines on board. She is bound for China, and will only call at the Cape.

The La Vengeance will be followed in a short time by the Andromaque, with a similar number of marines.

CASUALTY AT SEA.

QUEENSTOWN, 1-30.—The barque Persian from Swansea, for Cape of Good Hope, put in here leaky.

CORN AVERAGES.

CORN AVERAGES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 25.—Wheat, 43s. 1d.; barley, 35s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 11d.; rye, 28s. 4d.; beans, 40s. 4d.; peas, 35s. 6d. per imperial measure.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

Although our corn market to-day was liberally supplied with every description of grain, it was generally extremely dull. We do not alter our quotations of Tuesday, but towards the close of the market there was more anxiety to sell, and a reduction of from 3d. to 6d. was submitted to on wheat and oats, and the prices realised on barley in the early part of the day were with difficulty obtained; nothing doing in Indian corn.

White Wheat,	28s 0d to 31s 0d	Oats, black,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto,	27s 0d to 29s 6d	Oatmeal,	13s 0d to 15s 6d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Baker's flour,	16s 0d to 19s 0d
Barley,	17s 0d to 20s 0d	Rapeseed,	20s 0d to 23s 0d
Bere,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian corn per	
Rye,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	480 lbs	32s 0d to 34s 0d

LONDON CORN MARKET, NOV. 25.—Since Monday our foreign arrivals liberal of wheat, small of barley and oats. Of English, very small, a poor attendance of buyers, but sellers hold firmly at Monday's rates for wheat and oats. Grinding barley again 6d. to 1s. dearer. Norfolk flour as on Monday, with slow sale.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Supplies of foreign grain good. Wheat, English fresh up since Monday, prices nominally very firm. Foreign held for a little more money, which needy retail buyers pay; floating cargoes now begin to move, and business seems likely to be brisk. Flour meets ready sale. Indian corn easier to buy both off coast and distant. Barley, grinding sorts, very scarce and wanting. Rye still well bid for by Continental buyers. Beans and peas steady as Monday's rates. Oats meet good consumptive demand at full prices ex ship.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET NOV. 25.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Madden's Report.)—Small attendance to-day, wheat in moderate demand, prices in favour of buyers. Flour slow, but not lower. Oats and Oatmeal held firmly, but not much doing in either. Indian corn quiet at a decline of fully 6d. per quarter. Beans scarce and quite as dear.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, NOV. 24.—Firsts, 116s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 101s.; fourths, 99s.; fifths, 80s.; sixths, 60s. 1,000 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, NOV. 24.—White wheat, 27s. 3d. to 28s. 6d.; red, 25s. 6d. to 26s. 9d.; barley, 17s. to 17s 9d.; oats, 12s. 0d. to 14s. 8d.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Cycel Licata, Cork; Hannah, Ibraila; Pannie, Spilloteau, Taganrog; Boudier, Galatz; Vibinia, Taganrog; Richard Brown, Alexandria; Cerlo, Baltschk, Constantinople; Lettice, Chatham, Alexandria; John, Odessa; Quickstep, Sulina; Princess Royal, Odessa; Argyle, Saturnalia, Odessa; Range, Constantinople; Maria, Ibraila; Zenieuw, Ibraila; Saneranza, Ibraila; Alada, Icana, Ibraila; Agito, Alexandria; Arrow, Odessa; Ghita, Odessa; Draike, Sulina, Perrorodem, Miliza, Sulina; Uredan, Constantinople; Vika, Sulina; Ellen Morrison, Girgenti; Anna, Constantinople; Giovanni, Gasper, Odessa; Oypania, Malta; Torquite, Toisa, Odessa; Gondola, Constantinople, Anne Dunn, Odessa; Maska, Taganrog; Rax, Ibraila. Sailed—Nil.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Her Majesty's cutter Amphitrite, Queenstown; Sir Edward, Cardiff; Alnwick, Cardiff; Bathurst, Sidney; Malvina, Belfast; City of Paris (s.), Milford. Sailed—Bessy Jane, Dungarvan; Malakoff (s.), Milford.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1859. £ s. d.			1858. £ s. d.		
Belfast and Ballymena, Nov. 19...	1240	8	5...	1172	8	1
Belfast and County Down, Nov. 20...	519	13	1...	451	16	5
Ballymena and Portrush, Nov. 19...	275	13	3...	232	12	10
Cork and Bandon, Nov. 19...	305	6	9...	288	10	7
Cork Blackrk. & Passage, Nov. 19...	197	0	1...	172	9	9
Dublin and Wicklow, Nov. 19...	1497	8	3...	1816	0	2
Dundalk and Enniskillen, Nov. 20...	815	15	5...	578	6	9
Dublin and Belfast, Junc. Nov. 20...	1594	14	7...	1835	15	11
Dublin and Drogheda, Nov. 20...	1639	6	0...	1574	10	0
G. South and Western, Nov. 10...	6392	14	11...	5806	16	8
Irish South Eastern, Nov. 19...	262	18	6...	279	10	0
Killarney Junction, Nov. 19...	423	1	5...	354	8	4
Limerick and Fermes, Nov. 19...	173	14	5...	180	14	3
Londonderry & Enniskillen Nov. 19...	852	9	6...	802	10	0
Limerick and Ennis, Nov. 19...	131	13	5...	—	—	
Midland Gt. Western, Nov. 20...	8654	16	10...	3359	16	1
Newry & Rostrevor, Nov. 18...	73	0	0...	58	0	0
Waterford & Kilkenny, Nov. 19...	323	9	10...	314	8	3
Waterford and Limerick, Nov. 19...	1394	12	7...	1211	5	3
Waterford & Tramore, Nov. - 19...	37	4	0...	32	6	0
Ulster, Nov. 20...	1727	1	4...	1600	2	2

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.		1858.	
Bristol and Exeter	£6228	.....		£5613
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire	2193	.....		2107
Great Northern	26813	.....		24187
Great Western	29040	.....		26569
Lancashire and Yorkshire	31740	.....		27680
London and North Western	75059	.....		66945
London and Brighton	13937	.....		12852
London and Blackwall	1401	.....		1211
Midland	37304	.....		34788
North Eastern	35600	.....		31087
North British	5702	.....		5163
Oxford, Worcester, &c.	4815	.....		4331
Shrewsbury and Birmingham	1961	.....		1856
Shrewsbury and Chester	2965	.....		2587
South-Eastern	17919	.....		16116
South Devon	2842	.....		
West Hartlepool	3506	.....		3275
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6185	.....		5798
Glasgow and South-Western	7157	.....		6843
Great Northe of Scotland	1651	.....		1392

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—As Mr. Irvine, of Clones, auctioneer, was returning from Newtownbutler Petty Sessions, on Monday, he fell off the car and was killed.

LIMERICK, NOV. 24.—The investigation in the case of Singleton *v.* Dunboyne closed at six o'clock last evening. Informations were granted against Lord Dunboyne, returnable to the next Quarter Sessions of Ennis. The cross cause of Dunboyne *v.* Singleton was not followed up.

FALL IN VALUE OF LAND.—It is a singular fact, but still true, that the value of land in Tipperary has considerably receded of late, and there is no longer that keen competition observable which marked the sales of property in this county for a series of years in the Landed Estates Court. The same remark applies to Waterford and Limerick, land in which, notwithstanding it had been set up in moderate-sized lots, could not find, even at reduced prices, suitable bidders. On some late occasions properties put up in the court did not realise anything like the prices current a short time before, and not a few of the sales were adjourned owing to the insufficiency of the biddings.

ACCIDENT.—As a sailor was engaged on the yard, arm of a vessel at Passage, another vessel came close alongside, and the man was knocked off by one of the yards of the other vessel, falling on the deck with such violence that he expired a few minutes after.—*Cork Herald.*

CORNS, BUNNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—MR. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

The Hour department, both at the Quay and Lower Dorset-st., stands to fully attended with the most reliable assistants for the prompt execution

MUNICIPAL ELECTION—YESTERDAY.

The election of burgesses of the city to be members of the Corporation took place yesterday in the several wards. In the six wards at the North side of the city two gentlemen had to be returned in each ward, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, one to fill the office of Alderman, and the other of Town Councillor, as according to rotation, the Alderman at the North side of the city went out of office is year, in addition to one Councillor in each ward. In the nine wards at the South side only one Councillor went out in each ward. Contests took place in four of the fifteen wards,—namely, in the Rotundo, the Mountjoy, Fitzwilliam, and North Dock wards. In the remaining eleven the outgoing Aldermen and Town Councillors were re-elected without opposition.

ARRAN-QUAY WARD.—Alderman John Reynolds and Councillor Jameson were re-elected without opposition.

INNS-QUAY WARD.—Alderman Curren and Councillor Scally.

NORTH CITY WARD.—Alderman Campbell and Councillor Kelly.

SOUTH DOCK WARD.—Councillor Boyce.

TRINITY WARD.—Councillor Kelch.

SOUTH CITY WARD.—Councillor Acheson.

ROYAL EXCHANGE WARD.—Councillor Chambers.

MANSION HOUSE WARD.—Councillor Wharton.

WOOD-QUAY WARD.—Councillor Tagart.

MERCHANT'S-QUAY WARD.—Councillor O'Neil.

USHER'S-QUAY WARD.—Councillor Lalor.

THE FITZWILLIAM WARD.—In this ward there was a contest; Mr. J. D. Rosenthal, solicitor, having started in opposition to Mr. J. O. Bonsall, who presented himself for re-election. The election took place at No. 1, Leeson-street—Alderman Dowling presiding. At 4 o'clock the result of the poll was as follows:—

Mr. Bonsall - - - - -	172
Mr. Rosenthall - - - - -	105
Majority - - -	67

Mr. Bonsall, at the close, warmly thanked the burgesses of the ward for the manner in which they had supported him.

Mr. Rosenthal passed a vote of thanks to Alderman Dowling, for his conduct while presiding, which, having been seconded, was passed unanimously.

NORTH DOCK WARD.

The election for this ward, took place yesterday, at 14, Lower Sackville-street. Alderman Hoyte and Town Councillor French were the late representatives, and contested the ward on this occasion also. Mr. James Martin, for Alderman, and Mr. Maurice Brooks, for Town Councillor, were the new candidates. The contest was very animated throughout the day, but the meeting became so boisterous and turbulent towards the close of the poll that there was apprehension at one time of a serious fight; indeed, a complete rabble had got possession of the room, and neither the protestations of Alderman Hoyte and the other candidates, nor the exertions of half a dozen policemen, seemed to have any influence over them. The polling closed, of course, at four o'clock, and shortly afterwards Alderman Hoyte rose to announce the votes for the several candidates, which were as follows:—For Alderman Hoyte, 139; for Mr. Martin, 227; for Mr. French, 237; and for Mr. Brooks, 124. Alderman Hoyte then declared Mr. James Martin as duly elected Alderman for the ward, and Mr. John French as Town Councillor for the same. The majority of Mr. Martin being 88, and that of Mr. French 113. Great cheers followed this announcement. Alderman Hoyte then said he hoped the successful candidates and the meeting would not consider it disrespectful on his part if he did not address them, for such was the delicate state of his health, and so much was he affected by his exertions during the day, that he should go home at once. The worthy ex-Alderman, however, found it much easier to say this than to do it, for he could not get out, and had to remain until the meeting broke up.

Mr. French said it was quite right that Mr. Hoyte should go home under these circumstances, but, before doing so he begged to move him a vote of thanks.

Mr. Martin, the newly-elected Alderman, begged to second the motion, and, in doing so, said from the number and respectability of those present, he might be expected to make a long address, but he went there rather to work than to speak. Mr. Martin then alluded to the place in which the election had been held, and that the manner in which had been conducted, and expressed his dissatisfaction with both. He also promised to use his best exertions to promote the interests of his constituents, and even to resign should it so happen that his private business interfered with his public duties.

Mr. Hoyte said it was always gratifying to his feelings to hear his name mentioned with respect by his fellow-citizens, and he was particularly gratified by the vote of thanks which had just been paid him; but, though he did not intend to make any observation, he could not help referring to a remark from the newly-elected Alderman as to the management of the election. He assured him that his conduct in the matter was fair, honourable, and straightforward, and that he had done everything for the best. When he went there that morning he certainly did give directions that no one should be allowed into the room until it was fixed for the election, but one of the very first men who entered it as soon as the accommodation was provided was Mr. French himself. It was, however, said that the room was too small, but he could not help that. About a month since, he had endeavoured to get the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, where the election had been held before, and he had asked a member of the committee to use his influence for that purpose, but he failed to get it, and he had no other alternative than to take the present or some such place. When, indeed, he had taken that place he was informed that the room in the Mechanics' Institute could be got, but they demanded five guineas for the use of it, and he did not think he would be justified in giving any such sum. In concluding his remarks, he would take the liberty of proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Brooks, and the other gentlemen who had come forward on this occasion, to secure the election of Conservative candidates.

Mr. M'Comas seconded the motion.

Mr. Brooks then attempted to make a few remarks, but the clamour was so great that he was compelled to desist after saying a few words. He thanked his friends for the support which they had given him, and said he regarded the number of votes which had that day been cast for him abundant evidence of the respect and friendship of his fellow-burgesses.

A vote of thanks was then given to the assessors, and the meeting separated.

ROTUNDO WARD.

	Four o'clock Yesterday.
Hudson (without opposition) -	178
T. Vance, J.P., - - - -	158
R. Devitt, - - - -	149
Majority for Vance, - - - - -	9

Alderman Hudson, in announcing the close of the poll, said that, after a contest almost unexampled, at least in the history of that ward, it became his pleasing duty to express his sincere gratitude for having once more been elected as their representative in the Town Council. (Applause—A Voice—It's the last time.) He believed he was not a stranger amongst them. (Cries of "No, no.") For eighteen years he had represented them, and although his friend behind said this was his last time he believed that during that period he had passed through a great deal of service on their behalf, and it was a rich reward now that, after the contest, by their support, he had come off victorious through the fray. (Applause.) The proceedings of that day certainly bore a strange contrast with those of the past election; for, while his esteemed and respected friend, Mr. Vance, had been subjected to a severe contest, out of which he was happy to say he had come successful, he (Alderman Hudson) was elected without opposition—a result of which any man might be proud. (Applause.) He concluded by thanking the electors generally.

Mr. Vance, on coming forward, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said that for the fourth time—(A Voice "Bravo")—he had to thank them for the honour they had conferred upon him in returning him to the representation in the Town Council of the Rotundo Ward. Had he consulted his own wishes, he would not have been there that day, but the pressing inducements which had been set before him, and the urgent desires he was anxious to accede to, prevented him from acting according to his intentions—namely, to retire. He thanked them warmly for his return, and concluded amidst vehement cheering.

Mr. Devitt said that, after seventeen years' struggle, they had, at length, succeeded! Mr. Vance was no longer the returned representative of this ward. (Voices—"Easy, now!" "It's in the lunatic asylum you ought to be.") He believed that great influence had been brought to bear upon the burgesses of that ward, and virtually he was the real representative. (Hear, hear, and hisses.) Mr. Devitt concluded a speech, characterised by great warmth of expression, with a resolution of a vote of thanks to Mr. Hudson and the Assessors, for the manner in which they had conducted the poll.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Vance, and carried, after which the people dispersed.

MOUNTJOY WARD.

The election of an Alderman and Town Councillor for this ward took place yesterday, in Burke's Great Rooms, Upper Sackville-street, before Alderman Wilson (the outgoing Alderman), and Messrs. Lowry and O'Mahony, barristers, who acted as assessors. The greatest excitement prevailed during the day, and at the close of the poll, at four o'clock, the rooms were densely thronged.

Immediately before the hour named for closing the poll, Judge Hayes was seen making his way through the crowd, amidst cries of "You're too late," "Declare the poll." His lordship, however, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting to the assessors' table, and recorded his vote for Alderman Wilson. He was loudly cheered and groaned by the friends of the respective candidates.

The calls for the declaration of the poll now became loud and general.

Alderman Wilson endeavoured to allay the shouting and uproar, by stating that he hoped they would hear him, as he had discharged his duty with the strictest impartiality. (Loud cries of No, no and "Yes, yes.") A protest had been handed to him on the part of Mr. O'Beirne, against the votes recorded for Mr. M'Swiney, which he candidly believed to be fatal, inasmuch as he himself had to get his voting papers re-settled before sending them out, the same objection having been pointed out to him. (Oh, oh, and cheers, and cries of "He's a renegade.") Alderman Wilson then, amidst great uproar and shouts of "Take off your chain," read Mr. O'Beirne's protest, which was to the effect that the votes given for Mr. M'Swiney were not in accordance with the Act of Parliament. He was about referring to the Act of Parliament, but was interrupted by

Mr. Carroll—I protest against your expounding the law. (Great confusion, and cries of "He must be heard.")

Alderman Wilson—I tell you I will not declare the poll until I have done my duty. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

After some further time had elapsed, Alderman Wilson declared, amidst tremendous uproar, the following to be the state of the poll, for the accuracy of which he could not vouch:—For Mr. Carroll, who was the candidate on the Radical side for the Aldermanship, 216; for Alderman Wilson, the outgoing and Conservative candidate, 171; for Mr. M'Swiney, the Radical candidate for the office of Town Councillor, 215; and for his opponent, Mr. O'Beirne, 132.

Mr. Carroll was accordingly, amidst cheers, counter-cheers, and hisses, declared to be duly elected the Alderman of the Mountjoy Ward. No such declaration was made in the case of Mr. M'Swiney, on account of the protest which had been lodged by Mr. O'Beirne.

Mr. Carroll (the newly-elected Alderman) then proceeded, amidst tolerable silence, to congratulate his friends upon the triumph they had gained. (Cheers and groans.) He hoped he would, while he had the honour of holding a seat in the Corporation, discharge his duty with zeal and honesty. (A Voice—Bravo, Alderman, you're a brick.) (Laughter.) He regretted exceedingly that he was not able, on account of the calumnies which had been circulated against him, on account of the unfair manner in which the contest had been conducted, to propose, as was usual on such occasions, a vote of thanks to the Alderman who presided. (Cries of "Shame, shame.)" He had been assailed by anonymous advertisements, and he would be glad to know who paid for those advertisements. (Cries of "Name any man who slandered you.") Mr. Carroll concluded, amidst a general din, by proposing a vote of thanks to the assessors.

Alderman Wilson next presented himself, amidst great confusion. After some time he was enabled to say that he heard the observations of Mr. Carroll more with sorrow than with anger. (Cheers.) He had been their representative for the last five years. (Cries of "Too long"—"No more black is white.") He had to acknowledge the kindness he had received from the burgesses generally; and he would have retired from that contest, but, having been attacked, he was determined to fight it out, in the true spirit of a

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The most recent and important intelligence from Romagna refers not to social or administrative ameliorations, of which there was great want, but the stability of which would seem as yet problematical in the face of diplomatic intrigues. By a sudden insight into the reality of their position, the Cabinet, at Farini's suggestion, and amid the enthusiastic adhesion of the inhabitants, have set vigorously to work at fortifying Bologna. General Fanti completely concurs in the wisdom of this supreme effort, and in boldly facing all the eventualities such a measure must contemplate.

Bologna kept the Austrian army at bay during eight days in 1849, the town wall being simply loopholed, and affording no protection against artillery. The invading troops kept at a respectful distance from the Romagnol musketeers, and bombarded the town in hopes of getting it to surrender. Behind earthworks, and abundantly provided with cannon, the place would hold out for months, and is about to be provisioned accordingly. No city in Europe, not even old rambling Saragossa, presents such aids to barricade and window warfare, as all the main thoroughfares are tortuous, and every street, even the narrower ones, are on each side flanked with dark colonnades, corridors, and porticoes, from which murderous execution could be done on any regular force engaged in such labyrinths. Nothing of the sort could be realised in the wide causeways of Ferrara, Ravenna, though resistance to forcible entry is quite certain. Forli is likely to afford a tough job; Leghorn has both will and means for formidable defence, and regular walls, with citadels, protect Modena as well as Parma.

This aspect of the Central Italy question is too much lost sight of, but from the published orders of the day, by General Fanti, as well as Garibaldi's short parting address, folks at a distance from the scene can learn enough. People on the spot have made up their minds, from all they see and hear, that one of the most sanguinary contests on record since the thirty years' war in Germany is quite possible, should the wisdom of Europe decide on providing such a spectacle.

The furious and insane proclamations of the Swiss Colonel, Kalbermatten, calling the Romagnols "felons" and "sacrilegious wretches," are exactly the sort of talk to create in the mind of every male inhabitant over the land a spirit of undying determination.

I don't see any notice taken by any British journals of the 25th anniversary just celebrated at Brussels in remembrance of founding the "free University" in that city, the continued and increasing prosperity of which *Alma Mater* is a leading feature in Belgic civilisation. There is never a discordant squabble about conflicting creeds in the halls of this institution, frequented by the youth of the whole kingdom, and producing the best scholars and citizens of the land. Charles de Brouckere and Verhaegan, Speaker of the Belgic Parliament, were its originators, and presided over the gathering of its old *alumni*. Such of the lieges as prefer a strictly sectarian academy have full liberty to send their lads to Louvain, where Cullenistic exclusiveness is cultivated, if nothing else; but pastorals and synods and such contrivances would never deter Paterfamilias in Belgium from selecting for his boys the establishments at Brussels or Ghent if he preferred a sound liberal education to a narrow and besotted training. In such matters the parent claims to be the sole judge and scorns dictation.

It is quite amusing to find the *Moniteur* proclaiming itself the "only" organ of the Imperial Government. It reminds one of the distiller, Farina, and his genuine eau de Cologne. It will take the united aroma of the various compounds, more or less authentic, which are poured out on the question of Central Italy to clear the Parisian atmosphere of the disagreeable effluvia which arises from the peculiar way that affair is stirred up here. As to the population whose destiny is at stake, all attempt to soothe them by palliatives and sedatives into a passive, though sullen acceptance of what Garibaldi calls "their ancient miseries" (*antiche miserie*), is the most hopeless of all endeavours. Nothing can do it—

"not poppy or mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world."

Not only does Buoncompagni bear the title of Regent, but every act of Central Italy continues, and will continue, to be issued and sanctioned in the name of their King-elect, Victor Emmanuel. New regiments have just taken the oath of allegiance in that form at Bologna, and the troops at Florence are reviewed by Ricasoli, amid cries of "*Viva il Re d'Italia!*"

Two decrees have just come out for Tuscany—one totally abolishes the newspaper stamp; the other suppresses the Knights of St. Stephen's, who had pensions for doing nothing, and were broken down nobles in receipt of out-door relief.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Our accounts from Madrid, of the 21st instant, state that the embrakation of the 1st division commenced on the 18th at Algesiras, and was completed in the course of the night. The first portion of the division, under General Echague, landed at Ceuta, and immediately proceeded to entrench itself at a spot called El Serrallo. At first the Moors offered some little resistance, but they soon fled. The embarkation of *materiel* is now going on, but it is rendered difficult by bad weather. It is said that the embarkation of the 2nd division has commenced.

The Opposition journals of Madrid of the 18th make new and somewhat violent attacks on the Government for the concessions accorded to England in the Morocco affair. The Queen had caused solemn prayers to be offered up in her private chapel on three consecutive days for the success of the Spanish arms in Morocco, and had attended them. Some of the journals having spread reports that after all a peace was likely to be concluded with that Power, the semi-official *Correspondencia* asserts that they are unfounded, and that "no one now believes in the possibility of a pacific arrangement." The Moors were keeping up an active *surveillance* by day and night on their coasts. Mr. Drummond Hay, the English Consul-General, was at Tangier, and was having frequent conferences with Katib, the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The French campaign against Morocco may be considered as concluded, after having lasted no more than 20 days. Its object has been limited to the chastisement of the frontier tribes, without the French expeditionary columns having passed the limits of Algeria or occupied the town of Ouchda. The Arab journal *Nobacha* announces that there will be no question of extending the French colonial frontier, and the operations have been confined to the punishment of those tribes whom the Emperor of Morocco has abandoned to the French arms. General de Martimprey is expected in Paris, and has left an army of observation, under the orders of General de Ligny.

The *Echo d'Oran* publishes the following letter from Ouchda, of the 10th:—

"Our expedition draws to a close; yesterday the camp was pitched on the field of battle of Isly. A general order has informed us that Commandant de Colomb and Si-Hamza had made a grand razzia on the Beni-Guils, who had been guilty of frequent attacks on our tribes of the south. This new success, the distribution of 1,000 sheep taken the previous day from the Zekkaras by one of our goums, and the arrival of a supply of bread and wine from Magrina, all tended to impart animation to the camp. The engineers had, during the day, built a pyramid in stone on the place where the tent of Marshal Bugeaud had formerly stood. In the evening it was illuminated, and rockets were discharged. A military ovation was thus improvised in honour of the conquerer of Isly. At sunrise on the following morning we left Isly, and soon reached the magnificent oasis in which Ouchda is placed. We pitched our camp at the springs of Sidi-Jai, about a league to the south-east of the town. Ouchda is the ordinary place of residence of all the evil-doers on the frontier, and there they accumulate all their booty. The return of these lawless aggressors of the Sidi-Zahers is hailed with delight by the inhabitants, and the spoils which they bring back are carried in triumph through the streets. The Caid has been arrested and send off to Tangier, and a heavy contribution levied on the town as a punishment for the misdeeds of its inhabitants. It is necessary that they should be severely punished in order to prevent a recurrence of their outrages. To-morrow we shall return to the soil of Algeria, after a campaign of two months."

CENTRAL ITALY.

The Sardinian Government has addressed the following despatch, on the subject of the Regency of Central Italy, to its diplomatic representatives at the various Courts:—

"Turin, November 15, 1859.

"M. LE MINISTRE,—The assemblies of Central Italy, as you are aware, have offered the Regency to his Royal Highness the Prince de Savoie-Carignan. Marked by the calmness and order which characterised the vote of annexation, their deliberations were as spontaneous as they were unanimous.

"The King's Government were completely strangers to the resolution. It is solely and simply the result of national tendencies which the fear of a restoration has but made stronger and more vigorous; it is a new homage rendered to the monarchical principle; a new proof of the firm determination of those countries to maintain order and authority, to augment and shelter from all attack the prestige of the supreme power. This resolution attests in fine the ardent desire of the population of Central Italy to see their union with the monarchy of Sardinia consummated—a settlement which can alone, in their opinion, give solid guarantees of national liberty and independence.

"In the presence of a vote so imposing and motives so powerful, the King, our august Sovereign, thought that his first duty was to obviate the perils of disorder and anarchy reasonably to be apprehended if the offer of the Assemblies was not received. But, assured of the early meeting of a Congress called to solve the questions raised by the situation of Italy, his Majesty hastened to make an act of deference to the councils of Europe by abstaining from any decision which might be regarded as of a nature to interfere with their entire liberty of examination and deliberation. Agreeably to his Majesty's intentions, Monsignour the Prince de Carignan, despite his sincere sympathies for the deputations who came to him to entrust him with the care of governing them, did not judge it his duty to accept the Regency which they offered. At the same time, it was impossible for his Majesty, as well as the prince, not to seriously consider the motives which had dictated the offers of the Assemblies of Central Italy, and not to concur in the measure suggested to them by high motives of expediency to guarantee from all agitation those countries who have placed their confidence in the House of Savoy. His Royal Highness has accordingly believed himself able to appoint the Chevalier Buoncompagni to take the Regency of those provinces, until assembled Europe has regularised their position. This proof of friendly solicitude will, the King's government believes, tranquillise the public mind. Centred in one hand, authority will be more vigorous and powerful. It will keep in a respectful attitude the factions which, profiting by the public impatience, might attempt to incite the populations and the army to inconsiderate and dangerous acts. In a word, it is a pledge to the security of Italy, to the tranquillity of Europe, while the Congress are deliberating upon the questions unfolded before it.

"But—we cannot hide it—this measure, by its provisional character, will not completely reassure us, if it should be much prolonged. It is urgent that the Congress should meet as soon as possible, just as it is of vital necessity that the solution it deems fit to adopt shall be such as, by satisfying the needs and wishes of the Italian populations, shall put an end for ever to internal revolutions or foreign interventions. Long delays will be fatal. A solution which did not guarantee the national independence of Italy would be but a source of new evils for the Italians—of agitation and of conflicts for Europe.

"I invite you, M. le Ministre, to bring the contents of the despatch to the knowledge of this Government of ——— while urging the speedy meeting of the Congress.—Receive, &c., "DABORMIDA."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, NOV. 21.—In my letter of the 15th instant, which appeared in the Second Edition of the *Times* of the 18th, it was observed that the autograph letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of Finance on the 11th had produced an unfavourable impression, "the Austrian public having no confidence in the Reichsrath," and my statement is thus confirmed by the *Augsburg Gazette*, a paper which cannot be accused of hostility to the Austrian Government:—

"By the language of the Vienna papers it is to be seen that the Imperial Ordinance relative to the Budget has not made a favourable impression. Everybody knows that the Council of the Empire, which is to play a principal part in the supervision of the Budget, does not enjoy the confidence of the home and foreign money markets. Everybody feels that the Council of the Empire is an institution which is not in keeping with the necessities of the times. The Council of the Empire is one of the causes of the present financial and administrative calamities of Austria. The municipal law which has just been set aside was in a great measure its work. All the laws which have been promulgated in Austria during the last few years passed through its hands, and it is notorious that none of them were improved by its co-operation. To the Council of the Empire is to be attributed the decline (Verfall) of the judicature (Justizwesen) of Austria. The principal duty of the 'Reichsrath' was to superintend the administration of the finances, but this it neglected, and no one believes that its future agency in financial matters will be beneficial to the State. In all matters connected with trade and commerce it has invariably been a drag. Its manner of transacting business is exceedingly slow and wearisome. In fact, it was intended to check rather than to accelerate the progress of affairs. There are very few men of talent in the Council of the Empire; the majority of its members belong to the feudal, ultra-Catholic, and ultra-Bureaucratic factions. It is an exceedingly expensive institution, the salaries of the councillors being very high. The gaps in the Council have, with one or two exceptions, been filled up with high *employees* who have retired from active service. The Cabinet in its programme, if we rightly understood it, announced its resolve to break with the Bureaucratic and feudal systems, but its last measure is certainly not a step in the right direction."

The foregoing accusations may appear to you to be too severe, but the Imperial Government must well know that they are not so. Full two years since it was said in my correspondence, that the "Reichsrath" was a very unprofitable member of the body politic, and the correctness of the observation is now generally acknowledged. It is related that two great foreign companies—the one Belgian, the other French—have made "handsome" offers for those domains which, in 1855, were given by the State as security to the bank, but implicit credit cannot be given to the report. Baron Bruck, being in want of money, would, doubtless, like to sell the domains; but there is a great difficulty to be overcome before he can do so. The greater part of the domains ceded to the Bank are in Hungary, and belong to the Crown of that country. Now, his Majesty the Emperor has not yet been crowned in Hungary, and it is therefore doubtful whether a legal conveyance could be made to any purchaser or purchasers of the Crown Lands. The rumour that a part of the national property is on the point of being sold has reached Hungary, and it is said to have greatly increased the irritation of the people. It is whispered that the Minister of Finance is about to make another attempt to obtain a loan in England, but British capitalists will do well not to open their purse strings until the financial administration of Austria has undergone a radical reform. It is positively known to me that a great reduction of the army has been decreed by the Emperor, but this is a step which has often been taken during the last few years without material benefit to the finances, there being persons in the empire who are unable "to sleep o' nights" if the expenditure for the army is not equal to one-third of the revenue. The present strength of those companies of the regiments of the line which are not in Italy or in the federal fortresses of Germany is 100 men, and his Majesty two days ago issued orders that they should, without delay, be reduced to 80. In the spring, however, the strength of the companies of the regiments of the line, and of the rifle battalions, will, by means of recruits, be raised to 92 men. The cavalry, which at present consists of 56,000 horses, is likely to be reduced to about 30,000 or 33,000. The word "horses" was used, as my military informant gave me to understand that more quadrupeds than bipeds would be discharged.—Correspondent of the *Times*.

MURDER IN WILTSHIRE.

The magistrates at the Hindon Petty Sessions were engaged on Thursday with the investigation of the charge against Serafin Manzano, a Spaniard, of having murdered Anastasia Trowbridge, the wife of George Trowbridge, at Ashcombe-wood, in the parish of Tollard Royal, Wiltshire, on Thursday, the 3rd inst. Mr. George Chitty, solicitor, of Cann, near Shrewsbury, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the prisoner.

The voluminous evidence adduced was in detail to the following effect:—

The prisoner was observed loitering about the locality in which the murder was committed, some days previous to the 3rd inst. He had with him a little bundle, which was tied up in a dirty blue cloth. Nothing appears to have been seen of him on Wednesday, the day prior to the murder. Next day, Thursday, the 3rd inst., Samuel and George Bench, father and son, observed a man answering to the description of Manzano, still with the bundle in his hand, about 300 yards from the cottage occupied by Trowbridge; he wore a "Jim Crow," or "wide-a-wake" hat. The cottage is in a lonely and sequestered situation, on the borders of Dorsetshire, but just within the county of Wilts. On the morning of Thursday, Trowbridge breakfasted with his wife, and at seven o'clock proceeded to his work, half a mile distant. At one o'clock he returned to dinner; he found the door apparently fastened, and on looking through the window he saw his wife lying on the floor, in the midst of a pool of blood, with her head shockingly mutilated, and resting against the wall. He gave an alarm, and entrance was gained by means of the back window, and on Trowbridge lifting up his wife he found that many dreadful wounds had been inflicted upon her face and head, and that "her mouth was all in pieces." A saw was picked up in the room. After the murder the police were immediately on the alert. The next that was seen of the prisoner was about one o'clock on the 3rd inst., a couple of hours after the commission of the dreadful act, when Mr. Thomas Shears, while riding along the turnpike road, observed him going towards the Blandford toll-gate, at a distance of four or five miles from Ashcombe. He appears to have proceeded thence to Wareham, across Dorsetshire, into Hampshire, through the New Forest, and thence to Hythe, where he was apprehended by Sergeant Cook, an active officer of the Hants constabulary, on Friday morning, the 11th inst. Stains of blood were visible on the prisoner's clothes, which were forwarded to Mr. Herapath, the analytical chemist, for examination. Blood was found on Manzano's trousers, which he was wearing over those which had been stolen, and on his shirt, which appeared to have been partly washed; and there was a recently inflicted wound on the middle finger of the man's right hand.

The reporters were compelled to leave Hindon in time for the train *via* Salisbury shortly before the proceedings terminated, but it was understood that the prisoner would be fully committed for trial at the next Wiltshire Assizes.—*Globe*.

STATISTICS OF PRINTING IN EUROPE.—There are now in France 1,037 printing offices, which employ 9,500 compositors, 3,000 pressmen, and 900 correctors and overseers. The printing force of London alone greatly exceeds that of all France. The little kingdom of Belgium has, at the present time, 263 periodicals, whilst France and England count only from 270 to 300 each. Holland has 160; Prussia, 70; Austria, 40; Spain, 54; Switzerland, 28; Portugal, 13; Denmark, 14. There are about 2,000 periodicals published in Europe at the present time, and nearly 1,500 in the rest of the world, excepting the United States, where, should the present ratio of increase be not retarded by a money panic, we shall soon have five thousand regularly published periodicals or more than are to be found in all the rest of the world, put together.—*Toronto Echo*.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

THE PICTURE CASE.—INJUNCTION MOTION.

Turner *v.* Robinson.

The arguments in this case were resumed.

Mr. Lawson, Q.C., addressed the court on behalf of the petitioner. He said, in the course of some very able arguments, that it had been contended on the part of the respondent that the right in the present case was personal, and had been merged in the sale. Counsel considered the right was incident to the property itself. If the proposition on the other side were true, there would be nothing to prevent any one who chose from publishing Sir Walter Scott's novels, and if Constable, to whom they had been sold, invited some of his friends to hear readings from them, what would there be, according to the argument, to hinder one of them from taking them down in shorthand and making use of them for the purpose, of publication? Nothing could be more absurd than to argue that if a picture were sold, from that time forth it was open to the public to step in and copy it, and thereby injure the property of the person purchasing the right.

The Master of the Rolls asked whether it could be contended that any person might bring either to the Royal Academy, the National Gallery, or the Louvre, drawing and painting materials, and make a copy of any picture he wished? If such a proposition were recognised, her Majesty had no right to her pictures in Windsor Castle; on the contrary, any one who wished might walk in and copy them. Such a proposition was repugnant to common sense and natural jurtice. The only question to be considered in the present case was, whether this was law. When a picture was hung up for inspection in a public room the publication was not a general one, but qualified, and unless permission were granted to a person to copy a picture, he could not do so from a right flowing from the fact that it was exhibited.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., said that he never argued, it was competent for a person to enter a room without obtaining permission, and make a copy of a picture, but what he contended was that when a painting was exhibited to the public generally, upon payment for admission, there was no common law right nor statutable enactment to prevent him from copying it.

Mr. Lawson, Q.C., referred to the 2nd volume of Blackstone, page 406, in which it appeared that "the exclusive right passed from the grantor to the grantee, and the powers which the grantor possessed over the article sold was transferred to the purchaser." He said he thought the only matter which pressed on his lordship's mind was that Mr. Wallace had given the privilege of publishing the picture to the editor of the "NATIONAL MAGAZINE." He wished to remind the court on this point that such a privilege as this was similar to various others happening every day in different pictorial periodicals. There certainly was no intention on the part of either Mr. Wallace or Mr. Egge to make a present of the picture to the public The privilege of publishing the engraving had been exclusively conferred upon the proprietor of the "NATIONAL MAGAZINE," and was not a privilege transferred to the mass of the public, nor to any other person. The interest given to Mr. Egge was conveyed, and it was the bounden duty of Mr. Turner to protect the rights of Mr. Egge as well as his own. If it was the respondent's right to exercise what he claimed, he might enter any place whatever, and not only feast his eyes upon every picture gallery collection, but even bring a sketch-book and take accurate copies. This, indeed, was not claimed by the respondent; if so, he might have entered the shop of Mr. Cranfield, and copied the picture. It was admitted that he repeatedly entered the shop for an especial purpose, and repeated his visit upon several occasions.

The Master of the Rolls asked what evidence there had been that the respondent visited the shop frequently?

Mr. Lawson, Q.C., in reply, read a passage in the respondent's own affidavit, from which it appeared that he had "from time to time visited the establishment of Mr. Cranfield."

The Master of the Rolls said that the fact that a sum of £50 had been paid to Mr. Wallace in 1859, by Mr. Turner, at the instance of Mr. Egge, would indicate that the right of copyright had been reserved. After some further discussion, the court adjourned to this (Saturday) morning, when Mr. Shaw will be heard in reply.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

The Queen, at the prosecution of John Reynolds, *v.* John Eyre.

Mr. Michael Morris moved that the recognisance of the prosecutor in this case be put in suit. He moved upon the affidavit of the solicitor of Mr. Eyre, against whom a criminal information had been filed, and for the prosecution of which Mr. Reynolds entered into a recognisance for £20 to prosecute with effect. Mr. Eyre pleaded not guilty, and was acquitted. The recognisance had been entered into by Mr. Eyre according to the usual custom. Mr. Eyre's costs were more than £20, but they could only proceed for that amount.

His Lordship said he would grant a conditional order to put the recognisance in suit against Mr. Reynolds.

In the matter of Mary Mathews, an infant.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., mentioned to his lordship that Miss Aylward's counsel, had that lady's return to hand in to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued against her, to compel her to deliver up the infant, Mary Mathews.

As this was the last day of the term, he wished to know whether there was any probability of the full court sitting?

Mr. Justice Hayes said he thought the full court would sit.

Mr. Brereton said he had seen a copy of the return, and he altogether objected to it.

Mr. Justice Hayes said the other judges were sitting in the Court of Error, but he did not think they would be occupied there long, and it was better to keep the return for the sitting of the full court.

At the sitting of the full court, at half-past twelve o'clock,

Mr. J. A. Curran asked leave of their lordships to hand in the return of Miss Aylward to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued against her. By the case of the Canadian prisoners, reported in 9th Adolphus and Ellis, it was required that the writ should be handed in and read.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., stated he was prepared to state his objections to the validity of the return, and to submit that it was insufficient.

The Chief Justice said the court were fully authorised to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Curran said his motion was only to hand in the return.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., inquired when it would be their lordships' pleasure that he should state his objections to the return?

The Chief Justice said the order was made by the court, and the court had the power to object to it.

Mr. Brereton said he understood it was the practice that a period should be fixed for hearing the objections.

Mr. Curran said he would hand in the return as read.

The Chief Justice said it was necessary the return should be read.

Mr. Nagle, Clerk of the Crown, then read the writ, and return to it, as follows:—

"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and soforth.—To Margaret Alyward, of Eccles-street, in the County of the City of Dublin, spinster, greeting: We command you, that you have before us, at the Queen's Courts, Dublin, on Tuesday, 22nd day of November, in this present year, the body of Mary Mathews, the infant child of Maria Mathews, being detained under your custody (as is said), together with the day and cause of her being taken and detained, by whatsoever name the said Mary Mathews may be called or known, to undergo and receive all and singular such matters and things as our said court shall then and there consider of concerning her in this behalf, and have you then and there this our writ. Witness—Thomas Lefroy, Esq., our Chief Justice at the Queen's Courts, Dublin, the 17th day of November, in the 23rd year of our reign.—James Nagle (Seal), Clerk of the Crown."

The following is the return to the writ:—"I Margaret Aylward, in the city of Dublin, spinster, being the person in the annexed writ mentioned, do, in obedience to said annexed writ, certify and return to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, that at the time of the issuing of said annexed writ, or at any time since, I have not had, neither have I now, the body of the said Mary Mathews, in said annexed writ mentioned, in my possession, custody, or power; neither have I any means of procuring the body of said Mary Mathews, so that I can have her body before the said court at the time and place as by the annexed writ I am commanded. And I further certify, that the body of the said Mary Mathews has not at any time since the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1858, been in my possession, custody, or power, neither no I know, nor have I, nor had I, at any time since the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1858, any ways or means of knowing where said Mary Mathews now is, or in whose custody she now is, or where or in whose custody, power, or possession, he said Mary Mathews has at any time been since the 8th of June, in the year of our Lord 1858, on which said last-mentioned day I certify, that the said Mary Mathews was, by stratagem and by means of a certain forged order, obtained and taken, by some person unknown, from the custody of Elizabeth Kenny, who before then, and up to said time, was nursing said child; and I further certify, that said Mary Mathews was so obtained and taken from said Elizabeth Kenny without my sanction, knowledge, or authority; and I was not in any way whatsoever, directly or indirectly, privy to the said obtaining or removal of said Mary Mathews in manner aforesaid, and for the reasons aforesaid. I further certify that I cannot, in obedience to the said annexed writ, have the body of the said Mary Mathews before the said court, at the time and place as by said annexed writ I am commanded. In witness whereof I have subscribed my hand and seal, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord 1859.—Margaret Aylward. (Seal)."

The case was fixed for argument on the second day of next term, when counsel will state their objections to the writ.

The Queen *v.* Henry Grattan Curran, Q.C.

In this case, the Chief Justice said the court had read the return to the writ of *certiorari*, and were disposed to let the matter stand over. It will be remembered the case arose out of the arrest of a man, named Whelan, a cattle dealer, in consequence of his refusal to pay for a pig which he bought at the fair of Strokestown, and for which he subsequently refused to pay, in consequence of discovering it to be measled. He was sent to bridewell, on an order which was sought to be brought into court, for the purpose of having it quashed, on the ground of its being illegal. It was alleged the order was made by Mr. Curran, as magistrate of the Strokestown Petty Sessions; but he denied that he made the order, which appeared upon the petty sessions book.

The Chief Justice said, the case should stand over for further proceedings. The clerk of petty sessions should attend the court, and they would require, from each of the two magistrates referred to in the defendant's return, an affidavit with respect to the matters which it was alleged they were present at in the petty sessions court. It was a very peculiar case, being a case of a return contrary to the record. It was important, therefore, to take the proper means for ascertaining what the record really was. It was the duty of the petty sessions clerk to make the necessary entries in the book. When the genuineness and correctness of any entry was despatched they should have the proper officer before them to explain the circumstances attending the making of the entry. The case should therefore stand to the second day of next term.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., said he was counsel for Whelan, who had been arrested, and his client did not come there, of course, on a mere speculative desire to have the law defined. His ulterior intention was to complain in an action that the law had been abused and strained against him. The only objection he had to the course suggested by the court was, that under the Magistrates Protection Act, it was necessary that an action against a justice should be commenced within six months from the date of the act complained of.

The Chief Justice said that the court should make an order *nunc pro tunc* as of the date of the return, if the court came to the conclusion that the conviction should be quashed.

The case accordingly stands to the second day of next term, for the purpose of procuring the affidavits referred to.

The arguments in the case of Mr. J. Fetherston, against one of the magistrates of Clonmel, was fixed for the second day of next term. It will be recollected Mr. Fetherston was alleged to have been arrested at the instance of Mr. Bernal Osborne, for trespassing in his demesne, at Newtownanner, and that, on being arrested, he assaulted some of Mr. Osborne's servants. He was then brought before the magistrates, and committed as a dangerous lunatic.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., appeared for him yesterday, and said that when the case came before the court he would show the arrest was not justifiable.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., appeared upon the other side, and said it was his intention to have the whole case opened again.

After some discussion, the second day of next term was fixed for the arguments.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Julia Trowsdale *v.* Hugh Stewart.

Mr. Falkiner, on behalf of the defendant in this case, applied to have the case taken out of the *Nisi Prius* list for this court, and laid in the county Antrim, on the ground of precipitancy, it being alleged the defendant had not time sufficient to prepare his defence; and, secondly, that all the witnesses in the case resided in Belfast. The action was brought by Miss Julia Trowsdale, of Belfast, for breach of promise of marriage, and she laid her damages at £2,000. She stated the defendant had been courting her for a considerable period, and promised to marry her, and that he suddenly broke off paying his addresses to her, and married another lady on the 12th October last, at Holywood, near Belfast. He stated that immediately after his marriage he started on a wedding tour through the South and West of Ireland. The first intimation he received that an action was about being taken against him was in Cork last month, where he had been spending the honeymoon, and that he then got a letter stating a writ had been left at his house for him at Holywood, of the nature of which he was not aware until after his return home. It was alleged against him that he was seeking to evade the service of the writ, but he gave his undertaking that he would appear if properly served, and that he was not evading the service. His counsel stated he had scarcely sufficient time to make his defence, but he did put a defence upon the file, after being told by the plaintiff's attorney that, if he did not, judgment would be marked against him. The defence was a denial of the promise of marriage, but admitting, that in the termination of 1856, he entered into a *literary* correspondence with the plaintiff, and that eventually he intended it should have the satisfactory result to which the young lady thought it would lead; but at the time he was entirely dependent on his grandfather, and had no means of his own. He then proceeded to refer to some matters of a private nature, as to the plaintiff's family, and alleged his grandfather did not approve of his marriage with her.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Sharman Crawford, appeared on behalf of the young lady, to oppose the motion for change of venue. He said that four pages of closely-written brief was occupied by the defendant, in his explanation of the circumstances attending the service of the writ of summons and plaint, and the appearance he made to it, and the residue was devoted to the abuse of the young lady and her family. The young lady swore that after the defendant knew of the bankruptcy of some members of her family, he wrote her the following letter:—"My dearest Julia—You must very much misjudge me if you should infer my love for you could wane on account of those misfortunes." Counsel submitted there was no reasonable ground shown to justify a change of the venue, and that the object was to delay the trial of the action. Counsel said it was a case in which speedy justice should be done to the feelings of the plaintiff, and she should not be kept longer in the agony of suspense, after being grossly jilted by the defendant.

Mr. Justice O'Brien inquired if the plaintiff's affidavit stated she would not get as fair a trial in Antrim as in Dublin?

Mr. Armstrong said not. The plaintiff would, if the court thought proper so to direct, pay the expenses of the defendant's witnesses, on the Chief Justice certifying their evidence was material in the case.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., on behalf of the defendant, argued that it was necessary for the convenience of both parties that the case should be tried in Antrim. The defendant, he observed, was married upon the 9th November, and they chased him with the writ for breach of promise during the honeymoon, without giving him any notice. (Laughter.)

Mr. S. Crawford said, the defendant had given the plaintiff no notice that he was going to get married, and she did not think it necessary to give him any notice of the service of the writ. (Laughter.)

The court made no rule upon the motion, counsel for the plaintiff undertaking to pay the expenses of the defendant's witnesses in the case whose testimony would be material.

The Queen, at the prosecution of John M'Donnell *v.* Bulwer.

Mr. Sidney applied for a conditional order for a *certiorari* in this case, to return into court from Athy a warrant and certain proceedings against his client, Mr. M'Donnell. The case was rather of a peculiar nature. His client, he stated, was a respectable pawnbroker, residing in Athy, and a man, named Leonard, gave him a gun in pawn, on which he lent 18s. Subsequently a gentleman, named Mills, came into the office, and said the gun in question was his. He was told by the pawnbroker the circumstance of its having been pawned with him. Mr. Mills then went away, and swore an information before the magistrates, in reference to the gun. Nothing further occurred until a policeman went into Mr. M'Donnell's office, took the gun, and informed Mr. M'Donnell that he should go along with him, as Mr. Bulwer, the magistrate, had issued a warrant against him. He was then taken to the court-house in Athy, where Mr. Bulwer and Captain Lefroy were presiding, and the policeman informed the bench that that was Mr. M'Donnell. Counsel stated that his client asked Mr. Bulwer what was the charge against him, and that the latter simply informed him he had committed him for trial, and then left the bench. Captain Lefroy took bail for Mr. M'Donnell's appearance. Subsequently, Mr. Sidney, as counsel for Mr. M'Donnell, stated to Mr. Bulwer he was prepared to argue the case on behalf of his client, but he alleged that Mr. Bulwer replied there was no use in hearing him, as the bench had made up their minds to send the case for trial. The case, accordingly, stood adjourned to the next court day, when Mr. Bulwer was alleged to have stated to the defendant that, in consequence of the good character he had received, they would not press the case against him, but admonished him to be more careful for the future. Under those circumstances, counsel made the present motion.

The Court granted the motion.

THE ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.

Tennant and others *v.* Ferrier and others.

Mr. May applied, in this case, for liberty to demur to the defences put in by the defendants. The action was for an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiffs were professional singers from London, and the defendants were connected with the Philharmonic Society in Dublin. They were about to give a concert at the Antient Concert Rooms, and it was alleged they made a contract with the plaintiffs to come over and sing at it. They sent to the defendants a programme of the performance which they intended to give, and on examination a portion of it was found to be a dramatic performance, called "Caught and Caged." The defendants stated they were subsequently informed by Mr. Harris, lessee of the Theatre Royal, that to have a dramatic performance at the Antient Concert Rooms would be illegal, as it was only licensed for concerts. Consequently, the entertainment of "Caught and Caged" was not given there. The plaintiffs contended that the defendants were legally competent to carry out the contract they had entered into, and that the obligation rested upon them to find a fit and proper place for the entertainment. Their defence was, that they did not know they were legally competent, and the plaintiffs now sought to demur to and traverse that defence.

Mr. Sidney, in opposing the motion, said the entertainment was given up, as it would have been a violation of the law to hold it in the Antient Concert Rooms.

The Court granted the plaintiffs leave either to reply or demur, costs to be costs in the cause generally.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Leonard and others *v.* M'Mahon.

The Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment in this case, which was argued before their lordships in the course of the term. His lordship said it was an application on the part of Mr. M'Mahon to set aside a writ of *ca. sa.*, which had been issued to arrest him for the payment of the sum of £540, which were adjudged as costs against him by the House of Lords. Pending this application, Mr. M'Mahon had been arrested and had paid the money. The action was originally brought by Mr. M'Mahon, to recover damages against the defendants, for disturbing him in his office of weighmaster, in the town of Clones. There was a verdict for Mr. M'Mahon for some hundred pounds damages, but certain exceptions having been taken to the direction of the judge at the trial, they were argued before the Court of Common Pleas, and they were of opinion that those exceptions were not well founded. The defendants, having been dissatisfied with that judgment, proceeded with a writ of error into the Court of Exchequer Chamber. The result of the judgment of the Court of Exchequer was, that some of the exceptions taken at the trial were well founded, and they reversed the judgment of the Common Pleas, and awarded a *venire de novo*. Mr. M'Mahon was not satisfied with this judgment, and lodged a writ of error to the House of Lords, with a view of upholding the judgment of the Common Pleas. The defendants sought to quash that writ of error, upon the ground that no writ of error lay from a judgment which was not a final judgment, but merely a judgment for a new trial. However, the case came before the House of Lords upon the questions raised before the Exchequer Chamber, and they agreed with that court, and transmitted the proceedings to the Common Pleas. The grounds taken against the court putting into execution the judgment of the House of Lords, so far as regards the payment of costs, were, first—that no court had authority to award costs upon a *veniri de novi*, which was merely an interlocutory proceeding. Whatever error the House of Lords may have committed in awarding costs, he (the Lord Chief Justice) was of opinion that they were precluded from entering into this question, as also into the question of whether the House of Lords should have respited the execution of costs until the cause had been finally determined. The writ of execution had issued according to the practice of the court, and they could not question what had been done by the House of Lords, but should assume, for the purposes of this motion, that their judgment was right in all particulars.

Judge Keogh concurred with the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice, and said that no matter by what ingenuity it had been varied, in his opinion the present motion resolved itself into an appeal from the judgment of the House of Lords.

Judges Ball and Christian severally expressed their concurrence in the judgment of the Chief Justice.

O'Hare *v.* Fahey and others.

The Court also delivered judgment in this case. The question raised was as to the rights of the defendants to commonage and turbary on the mountain of Moyglass, in the county of Galway. Their lordships were of opinion that the defendants were entitled to the commonage and turbary they claimed.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.)

O'Reilly *v.* Brennan.

In this case, Mr. D. C. Heron moved, on behalf of the plaintiff, for a special inspection and valuation. The action had been brought by the plaintiff, who is a builder, for work and labour done in the defendant's house at Bray. The case has been set down in the list for hearing in the ensuing after sittings, before the Chief Baron.

Mr. Hemphill appeared *contra*.

The Court granted the application.

Rogers *v.* Burke.

Mr. Hickson, in this case, for the plaintiff, said that on a former day the court had directed the service of the writ of summons and plaint to be effected by sending it through the post-office. When they attended since to mark judgment by default, the officer of the court refused to enter the judgment, as the writ did not bear the endorsement of the process-server. Counsel contended that the provision in such cases applied more to instances where the writ was served in the ordinary way, and was dispensed with where the court directed a particular mode of service.

The Chief Baron said the court was of opinion that the endorsement was necessary, for the purpose of stating when and where the writ was posted for service. A new writ should be issued.

Watson *v.* Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

In this case, Mr. O'Driscoll applied to the court that the service of the copy of summons and plaint already had might be deemed good service, or for an order to substitute service by serving the parties named in the affidavit of the plaintiff's attorney. The action had been brought to recover compensation for the loss of the plaintiff's luggage—he having been a passenger on board the Argo, which was recently wrecked on her home voyage from Newfoundland to Galway. The company is registered under the recent Limited Liability Act, and has an office in 4, College-green, in this city. It appeared that the solicitor of the plaintiff, who deposed in his affidavit to the above facts, went to his